EZEKIEL HOLMES, Rditor.

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

WINTER WHEAT.

There have been several excellent crops of winter wheat raised in our vicinity this season. There are many things in regard to the successful cultivation of winter wheat among us, that are not yet understood. The great trouble seems to be, getting it through the winter safely, growth, as the straw grows well, and the berry fills up plump and full, whenever it escapes any injury from frosts. In Aroostook county we have seen as handsome winter wheat crops as ever grew in New York or Ohio, and on the St. late in the season, there is little danger of the the fancy. plant being lifted up, and the roots broken off in spring by the freezing of the ground at night and thawing in the day time. We have no doubt that if our farmers would try this kind of wheat, it would succeed seven-eighths of the time, and that is about as often as success attends most of our crops. The wheat should be sowed in Au-

The late Charles Vaughan once tried the experiment of sowing oats with winter wheat in August or early in September. The oats were killed by the frost, and served as a sort of cov- stout, very muscular and strong, but tapering ering or litter to protect the wheat. What suc- fine, so that the bulls' and cows' neck be joined cess attended this experiment we do not recol- to the head very neatly. Throats clean and free lect.

this season with a small field of the Kloss or fine bone, and well set apart; the fore arms well blue-stem variety of winter wheat, and James covered with muscle, tapering downwards fine; L. Child. Esq., has raised a very good crop of shoulders smooth and well laid in; chine full; another variety. The latter gentleman will have back straight and broad; ribs well rounding out, some seed to dispose of.

GATHERING GRASS SEED.

their grass seed, either for their own use or for broad-very little, if any, sloping; pelvis, broad sale. Friend Smith, of Readfield, desires us to and full; tails set on strong, and on a level with caution them against gathering and thrashing the back-tapering down to the end fine, where white weed with their herds grass. He has un- they should be well covered with long, silky and luckily got about two acres of his farm pretty glossy hair; and on opening the hair here, there well sprinkled with this pest, by buying and sowing seed that contained it.

lng herds grass seed, where the grass is tall and ness between the hind legs or thighs,) nor too Many adopt the following method of gatheriuxuriant. They reap all the heads with a sickle as they would grain, and afterwards mow the The color of the hair is pretty much fancy. A high stubble and save it for fodder. In this way good coat of hair, even if it inclines to be long, they could avoid much of other kinds of seeds, is not unfavorable; but it should be very silky such as white weed, thistles, &c. &c. It is a and glossy. The elustic handle, or touch of the

ed. The seeds resemble each other, and the projecting well, both fore and aft; hanging moddifference would not be detected without a nar- erately deep, when full, but after the milk is the seeds of the white weed are cut off squarer apart and of medium size. Cows possessing than those of the herds grass.

periment of sowing grass seed and clover in Au- per, good spirits, vigorous, active, good walkers, gust upon land recently turned over, has never been fairly tried in Maine. It has been found very successful in Massachusetts, and further west and south. We believe that wherever it has been done sufficiently early among us, there ing is original with Col. Jaques. When he first

of winter.

We see it quoted in regard to the price of grain tion, and the first efforts to prove their accuracy that it is so much per quarter, or so much per by their practical results. [Ex. imperial quarter. An imperial quarter of Indian corn is 480 pounds, which is equal to eight bushels of 60 pounds each. Wheat is sold by the bushel of 70 lbs. each, so that eight bushels or an imperial quarter of wheat is 560 lbs.

COPPERAS WATER. It is said that copperas come dead ripe. Oats, as our readers are aware, water is good for destroying bad odors of sinks, are very liable to loss from shattering, if permit-&c. One pound to four gallons of water is about ted to become entirely ripe on the stalk before the right proportion. Try it.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

on the subject of Botts in Horses, and a cure for resowed. To prevent such losses it is only necthat disease, I beg to hand you for publication the essary to cut the crop before the grain arrives at following extract from Bartley, which goes, I that state of dead ripeness which renders shatterthink, to the root of all the evil: he says,

Wye, a salt-water river, and always having had the quality of the straw is much more valuable upwards of fifty of the horse kind, I know of for stock, as it retains, when cut comparatively no instance of their having had Botts. And green, much more nutritive matter, and is therenear 60 years ago, a noted horse-doctor told me, fore more invigorating as food for, as well as be-

This, by the way of prevention, which is said get wet, both the straw and grain would be injurto be better than cure; but repeated experiment ed. [American Farmer.



AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1846.



A Family Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Gen eral Intelligence, &c.

VOL. XIV.

BREEDING NEAT CATTLE.

Col. Jaques, proprietor of Ten Hills Farm, near Boston, who is known as a skillful, and most successful breeder of cows and other domestic animals, gives the following judicious directions in relation to this important branch of rural economy:

"Upon the subject of selecting and breeding domestic animals generally, it has been my object to combine as much as possible all the most desirable properties adapted to the soil, climate, and habits of New England. I wish, however, it may be distinctly understood, that whatever I may say upon this subject, I do not desire to dictate to others, but hope those who are better informed may make known their practice and ex-

for our soil seems to be well adapted to its fluid, in every living creature, in whose body it "My principles are, that the blood-the red flows, is, by the laws of nature, the sole agent and controlling power, in developing the general character; and that by crossing and mixing the blood of the different varieties of the same species, the strongest strains of blood will be found John river, in Madawaska, on the new lands, it to predominate—and that health or disease—good succeeds well. In those sections of the State, or bad properties-are transmissible to the progthe snow falls early-the ground does not freeze eny and descent, both in the human and animal deep, and as the snows do not melt away until creation-even the color may be shaded to suit

"From over fifty years' practice and experience upon these principles. I consider the following, among many points, important to be observed in neat cattle generally, but in bulls and cows particularly, viz:-Muzzle fine, with yellow nose; eyes brilliant; head and horns light; ears thin, the inside yellow, not unlike as though sprinkled with yellow; neck of cows thin and clean, fore shoulders quite close, and well laid in. giving the fore hand a very light appearance, in proportion to the other parts of the cow; bulls' necks may project from the breast and shoulders from much dewlap. Bosom or breast, broad and Rev. Mr. Drew, of Augusta, succeeded well full, projecting well forward; legs straight, with the last rib projecting most, and not too far from globular-neither too close nor ragged, but The time is at hand when farmers will gather placed on a level with the back; rumps long and should be the same vellow appearance on the skin as is mentioned above on the inside of the ears. Not too full in the twist, (which is, a fullthick in the thighs. Flanks quite deep. It is

important that the whole skin should be yellow. slower mode than the common way of cutting flesh, with the silky and glossy coals, are of the with a scythe, but it may be saved in a more greatest importance, as these properties indicate their value as much, in comparison, as in broad-Any man who will gather and sell herds grass cloth of from two dollars to ten dollars per yard. seed containing white weed, ought to be indict- The bag or udder of cows should be capacious. row inspection. The seeds of both are very drawn, to be quite the reverse. It is very desiranearly the same in size and color, but one end of ble in a cow that she should have teats well spread most of the above mentioned points I have found generally to be deep and rich milkers-also, neat Sowing Grass SEED IN AUGUST. The ex- cattle generally I have found to be of good temtaking on flesh readily, and that, too, on the

voke, and the shambles." We have no doubt that this theory of breedspoke of it in public, some persons thought him Several fields were sowed last year quite late, a little too enthusiastic, and some thought that which resulted in a partial failure in some, and his enthusiasm had impaired his judgment; but a total one in others, according with the action there are few intelligent breeders of cattle, now, of the ice and frosts upon them during the win- who do not acknowledge the soundness of his ter and spring. It therefore seems necessary theory and admire the success which has attendthat the seed should be put in as early as August, ed his efforts. Col. Jaques boasts of nothing. in order to allow the grass roots to become large we believe, which he is not able to perform.enough and to be deep enough to resist the effects Since the development of his principles, we have understood that some person has advocated them, and claimed the credit of originating them. But WHAT IS MEANT BY A "QUARTER" OF GRAIN, to him alone belongs the credit of their concep-

most valuable parts; and the bulls and cows well

DAT HARYESTING.

It is possible that in a large portion of our country the oat crop has yet to be cut, and therefore we will observe that a true economy would dictate that they should be cut before they bebeing cut, and they have doubtless often witnessed under such circumstances, that their stubble fields, a few weeks after barvest, were as well Messrs. Editors: In answer to various articles set with oat plants as though the field had been ing inevitable. By early cutting, while the grain "In twenty years' residence on my farm at is not in the least impaired in quantity or quality that giving salt to horses, effectually secures ing more acceptable to stock. In curing oats it them against Botts, which I have ever since well observed, and believe it to be perfectly just."

SEEDING OF RYE.

The earlier rye is got in this month the better. We should not apprehend danger from its becoming too rank, because if it did, that is easily remedied, by turning the sheep upon it in the The summer-birds are lisping it among the dewy leaves; spring and eating it down. One of the largest And blithe young hearts are drinking deep of bliss too rields of rye on record, is mentioned by Mr. L'Hommedieu. A neighbor of his manured 20 Their future is a gilded dream that but reflects their past. square rods of ground with four thousand man- Let melody chase melody, and thus the hours prolong, spring, it was twice successively eaten off close to the ground, by sheep breaking in, after it had The Harvest-Song-the Harvest-Song, is echoed for and equired a beight of nine inches the first time only served to make it grow thicker and stronger than before, and when harvested, it produced 16 ion this isolated case of extreme yield, to enraised on a large scale; but simply to show that eating off by sheep in the spring may be practic- The Harvest-Song-the Harvest-Song, bids all the land ed without in the least endangering the yield of nanifest advantage of the rve grower, because ne may thus secure himself with pasturage for his sheep at a season of the year when provender is most needed. Green rye, it is well known, s green food for stock, generally, and particuarly for milch cows and suckling ewes, is valuhe earliest green food, and secondly, because, from its succulent nature, it tends to encourage That its rich tones may fall upon the mounter's listening he secretion, and secures a generous flow of ich milk, making the first description of animals iberal contributors to the pail, and the latter nost bountiful suckling mothers.

The quantity of seed per acre is from four to ive pecks of rye. [Am. Far.

COAL TAR We have recommended the coal of the gas works as an application to the stems of ruit trees, near the ground, in order to prevent nice from girdling them in winter. We oberve, in the Ohio Cultivator, that a correspondent says, he applied it to some trees in a young peach orchard, and it destroyed the trees.

Now we have seen this coal tar applied to at least 500 trees for three successive winters, and with the most satisfactory results. In England t is largely used in parks and preserves, upon all kinds of small shrubs, to protect them against quality. the domestic hare, and we have never beard a

It is therefore very evident, either that the correspondent in question did not use tar from or that he used it in an inordinate quantity.-The coal tar of some of the iron manufactories iberally used, would cause the death of tender oung trees. But the gas works tar is thin, and but little of it will adhere to the bark at a single application. Where this cannot be used, we have known common tar to be applied with the same good results, after being mixed with one

There are always some experimenters who more must be better." Hundreds of cultivators them in this country burnt up their crops with guano, forever after have foresworn this manure.

ournals as a fertilizer for the peach tree. A case. writer, in the Transactions of the Cincinnati Curtisville, July, 1846. [Bos. Cultivator. Horticultural Society, who gives his experience with it, in an orchard of four hundred sickly trees, says, after applying it, in the course of a ew months the trees gave evidence of renewed orchards, destroyed many of their trees, by apadapted for good breeders, for the dairy, the olying the remedy too freely."

Neither coal tar, nor guano, nor saltpetre, nor, n short, any thing else that is a powerful agent, can be used with the prodigality of air and water. Unless people can use them with some judgment, they had better not meddle with them. A burnt child dreads the fire, while a Humboldt. finds in this element the moving cause of life, beauty and order, in the whole material universe. [Horticulturist.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS. Indian Pudding Boil quart of milk, and stir in Indian meal till it is nearly as thick as you can stir it with a spoon; then add a tea-spoonful of salt, a cupfull of moasses, a tea-spoonful of ginger or ground cinnamon, and cold milk enough to make a thin batter. Boil in a thick bag four hours, or bake the same length of time. Care should be taken that the water does not stop boiling while the pudding is n. Pudding made in this way, with the addition of a quart of chopped sweet apples, and

eggs, beaten and stirred in is an improvement. Then bake on a hot griddle, and you have breakfast cakes fit for Queen Victoria. [Ex.

of salt, placing it in the mangers of horses where they can apply in times of need, and of which they are the best judges, is a cure, in the meal-dough. Give it to the chickens at any stage obstinate of cases.

[Boston Cultivator.]

JAMES JOHNSON.

GAPES IN CHICKENS. Take as much soft soap is suspected, a tea-spoonful of sweet oil, or if the case be imminent, of any other kind, though the case be imminent, of any other kind, though the case be imminent, of any other kind, though the case be imminent, of any other kind, though the case be imminent, of any other kind, though the case be imminent, of any other kind, though the case be imminent, of any other kind, though the case be imminent, of the disease. If this fails on the first application, it rarely does on the second.

Will answer as well as the salt by itself.

STUBBLE FIELDS. A bushel of plaster per is suspected, a tea-spoonful of sweet oil, or if the case be imminent, of any other kind, though the case be imminent, of

THE HARVEST-SONG. BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS.

The Harvest-Song-the Harvest-Song, swells out upon

pure to last-

addan fish, and sowed it with rye. In the While on the air, with hearts as free, we pour our Har-

and six the latter. These croppings, however, As bright the flashing sickles gleam, when glows the hot

noon-tide: And when the weary reaper lies beneath some welcome oushels, or at the rate of one hundred and tweny-eight bushels to the acre. We do not men- No eyes look in upon his dreams, with tearful grief op-

ourage the hope that any thing like it could be Nor dying moans ring through his brain, to haunt his dreamy rest.

ternel, and that, therefore, the evil of rankness, And things inanimate now seem to have a breathing voice; and consequent lodging, may be obviated to the The singing birds and leaping streams—as reels the golden

> strain: The glorious tints that Flora stole from evening's sunset Are lent to flowers that give to us the incense of their

sighs. ble on two accounts-first, because it is among The Harvest-Song-the Harvest-Song,-oh! breathe it

wild and clear. Then while he thinks upon the dead, his spirit soft shall

To reach that goal of earthly hopes, the harvest-home on High, Where anthem-swell on anthem-swell shall peal the Heav-

And voices sweetly tuned to praise, shall hymn that HAR-

VEST-SONG.

FOOD FOR COWS.

Messrs, Editors: There is nothing in which farmers are generally more negligent than in furnishing cows with a supply of good food; and they lose much by it, as two cows well kept are more profit than four kept in the ordinary way. Cows should have as much salt as they will eat, and a small quantity of meal will im-

Those who keep cows, generally keep pigs, and those two kinds of animals, rightly managed, produce a great deal of manure, a part of which should be used in raising carrots, which produce more to the acre than any other root that I raise, the gas works, but some stronger kind of tar, and they keep best through the winter. Sugar beets are also good. A few oats are good, as soon as they have headed out, and green corn is is very strong; either it or common tar, if very excellent, as soon as it is large enough. Pumpkins are excellent food for cows in the fall. Early sowed English turnips, squashes, cabbage leaves, and carrot tops are all good, and even small potatoes are better than nothing.

I think it a good plan at the last hoeing of corn and potatoes, to sow English turnips. I have sometimes raised 100 bushels to the acre in this way, cutting up the corn by the roots. They will ail from thinking "if a little of a thing is good, keep good sometime, if a little dirt be mixed with

I give my sheep roots through the winter, and last season, by applying too much, and therefore I give each cow half a bushel or more a day from October to May. They are always well, and So too with the mixture of salt and saltpetre, have been for 7 years. I let them go dry 5 or 6 ecommended not long ago in the agricultural weeks when I raise calves, which is usually the M. CURTIS.

APPLICATION OF MANURE.

Messrs. Editors: I think every one will admit that a judicious application of manure is as ife. He adds in a note, "a number of individu- essential to the farmer as the collection and preals in the vicinity of this city, having fine young servation of its volatile qualities. I have seen several articles in your paper recommending top dressing, and a writer seems desirous to have the subject discussed. I would inquire whether the advocates for top dressing would go exclusively for that mode, or whether they would retain all other modes?

In your paper of June 27, I noticed an article from a "Subscriber," who seems to go the "whole figure" in this matter, giving his opinion that a field of six acres, before him, has increased in a three fold proportion by this mode. This I would not doubt, as I have seen as great effects myself. I also recollect spreading a top dressing in the spring of 1845 upon part of a grass plot which proved to be a failure, as I cut less grass there than on the remainder without dressing: nor does its present appearance warrant so good a crop as the remainder which I top dressed last spring; and this is good evidence to me that much depends on the season whether top dressing is hest for the grass crop.

To prove his theory of top dressing your correspondent refers to "natural dressing all being applied to the surface of the earth;" and he says baked from four to six hours will be found de- that "he does not believe that it is in the power of man to improve nature." I am sorry that he Indian Cakes. Take, at night, one quart of has not yet learned that if in early spring he ndian meal, about half scald it with boiling wa- should pulverize the droppings of his cattle that ter, then cool it with cold water, so as not to kill may be found upon his meadow, a three fold inthe brewers' yeast, one tea-spoonful of which is crease will be the result. Would not this improve to be stirred in, with a tea-spoonful of wheat nature? Again, does not nature collect leaves flour, and a tea-spoonful of salt. Sufficient wa- and other matters, by winds and other causes, in ter must be put in to make a thick batter, and heaps where they do but little good, while the left to rise till morning; then add saleratus rains wash from the hill sides much valuable manough to sweeten the mass. Two or three nure and deposit it where it is useless.? A. J. Berkshire Co., Mass., July, 1846.

Boston Cultivator

MUTTON. We mean to repeat a thousand A Remedy. We notice in the newspapers times, or at least till what we say has some ef-the statement that a young lady recently suffered fect upon our country, that a pound of lean, tengreat agony from an insect which had crept into der, juicy mutton can be procured for half the her ear. The evil might have been removed at cost of the same quantity of fat pork; that it is once and by simple means. Insects breathe infinitely healthier food, especially in the summer through pores all over their bodies; and a drop season; is more agreeable to the palate, when of oil clogging up these pores, kills them at once. one gets accustomed to it; and those who cat it Whenever the presence of an insect in the ear become more muscular, and can do more work

PURCHASING BUTTER.

NO. 34.

"Is your butter good?" said I to the farmer. "Good! my wife has made butter these twenty years, and I should think she ought to know now to make good butter by this time!" He was evidently offended.

"Well, let us examine it." The cover was aken off the tub, the clean white cloth (which had been wet in brine) rolled up, and the yellow treasure revealed. It certainly did look good.

"It tastes sweet, but how very salt it is." "We always make our butter salt, to have it keep at this season."

"Let us see if the buttermilk is as well worked out as the salt is in." Some of the rolls were pressed down with the

"Now, my friend, if your wife has made buter these twenty years, she does not know how to make good; for no butter can be good until the buttermilk is worked out. If that is done. you need not salt it so bad to have it keep well n any place. A very little care and labor would have made this excellent butter; lacking that little, it is only a second quality, as you shall acknowledge when I show you a sample of good

We went in, and I took up a roll from a crock of first-rate butter. It was smooth, clear and handsome; the hand of woman had not been on it from the time it had left the churn until now: all the work had been done with the ladle.

"If you get a drop of buttermilk from that butter, you shall have the whole free."

"Now, taste this, and your own, and say, honestly, if you would not give a higher price for his than for your own. Look at it-see how clear and transparent these minute globules are. and how intimately they are blended with the mass. Until these all disappear the butter will keep sweet, and no butter will keep long when they are ever so slightly colored by the milk."

The farmer simply remarked that there was a difference in all butter, and left to find a less critical and more ready customer.

It is strange that when every body loves good outter, and is willing to pay for it, our famers' wives and daughters do not take pains to make a better article. It is the women's fault that we have poor butter generally, and we shall hold them responsible.

It is perfectly easy to make good butter. The only requisite is care. Good butter will always command a good price in the dullest market, while poor butter is a drug at any price.

When any of my lady readers make butter again, just let them imagine that I am to have a nice bit of bread and butter with them, and that I shall detect the least particle of milk, and that I am not fond of too much salt.

[Genesee Farmer.

FATTENING CATTLE. At a late meeting of the Newcastle (England,) Farmer's Club, an account of which we find in the Agricultural Gazette, Mr. GLOVER, the secretary, spoke of his mode of stall-feeding cattle. He said he was particular to have his cattle fed at stated times. The cattle, he said, "knew perfectly when meal time had arrived, and were restless uneasy when disappointed of their food." He thought "cleanliness and a good supply of litter should never be neglected. To keep the skin clean, and use courrycomb liberally, tended to fatness." He remarked that the food should also be given with regularity as to quanity. "They should not be exposed to alternations of hunger and surfeit. The food of cattle should also be varied as much as possible. Like human beings they were fond his appearance. of variety and capricious in their appetites. Two pounds of oil-cake, five pounds of barley-meal, and five pounds of bay chaff, with a plentiful allowance of Swedish turneps, had been recommended as a daily allowance."

He spoke of the use of linseed oil in feeding, which he said had been attended with much success. "The oil was sprinkled on good oat straw, layer after layer, at the rate of a gallon of oil to a week's allowance of straw. The straw to be frequently turned over, and kept two days before used: by which time the oil would be absorbed, and there would be a slight fermentation in the food." He described, also, the mode of making Warnes's Compound, which is highly esteemed for fattening cattle. "He put 166 lbs. water into a boiling cauldron, and when boiling, stirred into it for five minutes, 21 lbs. linseed meal. Then 63 lbs. of crushed barley was sprinkled upon the boiling mucilage, by one person, while another rapidly stirred the mixture. This occupied another five minutes." It is then left to cool-if there is much fire it should be put out. It should be used the next day, or by being excluded from the air, may be kept longer. The quantity given to each bullock per day, is eight pounds, with hay

GAS-WATER TO KILL INSECTS. A writer in the Gardener's Chronicle states that he has derived great advantage from the use of gas-water in destroying, or driving away insects. He states that he has tried it of various strengths, but concludes it should be diluted in six times its quantity of pure water, or it cannot be applied without injury to vegetation. At this strength he has found it almost instantaneously destructive to snails and slugs, and drives away almost every species of worm. We suppose the gas-water to be what is here called the ammonical liquid of gasworks. Gardener's Dictionary states that it consists of water holding in solution carbonate, muriate, and sulphate of ammonia, with impurities: 100 gallons containing 25 pounds of these salts. It is thought highly valuable to mix with compost, as manure-to be used at the rate 100 lbs. per acre. It is said to have in some instances trebled the yield of grass.

SALTING STOCK. See that your horses, oxen, cows, and young cattle receive a moderate allowance of salt at least twice a week. An equal quantity of salt and lime, the latter to be slaked, will answer as well as the salt by itself.

AN ELECTRIC CLOCK. We learn from the Boston Atlas that the French public are beginning to be familiarized with the wonders of the electrical telegraph, and to appreciate the importance of the most wonderful of the inventions of morden times. M. Bina, the inventor of the principal system in use in France, has applied the principles of his discovery to the regulation of railroad clocks, and some judgment of his wonderful success can be formed by that of an experiment he has recently made in Scotland .-A clock has been so arranged in Edinburgh by its connection with the magnetic wires, that the oscillations of its pendulum mark the hours on a dial in Glasgow, and upon another in Edinburgh, at one and the same moment. So perfect is its operation that the electrical current passes from one city to the other in a point of time not perceptible, since the two clocks never vary perceptibly. When the pendulum in Edinburgh moves to the right, the magnetized rod in Glasgow moves in the same direction, and both return together to the left. Two other clocks are also to be placed in the immediate stations of Linlithgow and Falkirk, to be regulated by the one in Edinburgh. It is proposed, as soon as the railroad lines are supplied with telegraphic wires along the whole extent, to establish the general regulator in Greenwich, which will mark uniform time upon several stations upon every railroad in the whole kingdom. In this manner the whole country will know the exact Greenwich time, and thus will be obviated all the present danger arising from disagreement in watches. and the sad catastrophes they have not unfrequently occasioned, by mistakes in the departure of trains. [Ex.

To PRODUCE FLOWERS OF GOLD ON SILK. A contemporary says, "that the most beautiful flowers and other figures may be painted with a very fine camel hair pencil, dipped in a solution of nitromuriate of gold, (in the proportion of one part of the nitro-muriate to three of distilled or rain water.) on silk, satin, &c., and hold them over a Florence flask, from which hydrogen gas is evolved during the decomposition of water, by sulphuric acid and iron filings .-The painted flowers, &c. in a few minutes will shine with all the splendor of the purest gold .-A coating of this kind will not tarnish on exposure to the air or in washing."

PRESERVING TIMBER. S. W. Jewett of Vermont, impregnated in 1834, a stick of basswood timber, (which decays more rapidly then nearly all other kinds of wood,) with a solution of blue vitriol; it was green, cut in June. It was partly buried in the ground, and exposed to constant alternations of moisture and dryness. In eleven years "it was, to all appearance, as sound as when first cut. The remaining portion of the tree, unimpregnated, had decayed years before."

"As DULL AS A HOE." How came such a phrase about-or what business has it in existence? Why should a hoe be duller than twenty other implements in use? Yet it is a fact that thousands of farmers will work, the season through, with a hoe one sixteenth of an inch, more or less, thick on the edge, and suppose all the time that this is the best condition that the tool admits of. Three or four minutes work, or thereabouts, will grind a hoe well, so as to save a great amount of strength, and do the work required far better than could otherwise be. No man thinks of mowing more than one day without grinding his scythe, which will employ a man and a boy a good half hour; two minutes spent upon the hoe in like manner before going into the field will be of scarcely less aid. [Ex.

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION. The Cincinnati Atlas gives an account of an operation which was lately made by a surgeon, the first of the kind ever performed. A man whose nose turned up was placed in the operating chair, a wedge shape piece taken from the cartilage that eparates the nostrils, and the parts were then rought together and firmly stitched, 'The operation being concluded, the patient took a look at himself and was mightily tickled at the improvement in his nasal organ, but concluded that the point had not been brought down low enough, and that another slice must be taken out. The stiches were withdrawn and the operation performed a second time, when the patient expressed himself perfectly satisfied. The Atlas states that some days afterwards the man was well, and his friends hardly knew him, so great was the alteration in

CANINE SAGACITY. Some three or four years since Mr. F. A. Colburn, the Clerk of Lafayette Engine Co., No. 18, lost a valuable dog which he had owned for a long time. Enquiries and search was made for the the animal, but nothing could be learned of him. Yesterday, "Old Tiger" made his appearance at the door of the enrine house, and manifested his wish to enter, by leaping against the door, barking, and other signs. A member of the company soon came and recognized the creature as the "gintleman" who formerly took the head of the rope. Tiger also appeared to remember several of the old firemen, and seemed right glad to get back to his old quarters. Where he has been remains a mystery. He bore evident marks of a long journey, and the most probable conclusion is, that he has been "to sea."-[Eagle.

POTATOR ROT. This disease seems to be preading in this section of the country. In Fairfield county the farmers are apprehensive they will lose half their erop. A. R. Lawrence, Esq., of Long Island, says that on opening the diseased stalks on his farm, he found a worm nearly an inch long in the centre of each. Such is unquestionably the nature and origin of the potato disease. Will those of our readers who have potatoes thus diseased, examine their stalks, and report the result of their examinations. [New Haven Reg.

"OUR FIRST MEN." A correspondent of the Transcript repudiates the ordinary application of the above expression, in a strain of wholesome rebuke, of which the following is an ex-

"Respectability, among us, is too generally estimated by dollars and cents, whilst the true philosophy of human nature—all that should raise a man amongst the first of his race, is quite overlooked or forgotten. What is the first attribute of a man? We answer a spiritual, moral, and intellectual nature; and if the culture of such pre-eminent qualifications, does not raise him in the world's estimation—if, on the contrary, a mere money-making faculty is to be the mark of promotion, whilst the mind and the heart are a perfect desolation, a moral waste, an intellectual nudity-then, alackaday, for 'our first men.' "

It has recently been shown, by a company of Savans, that the seventeen year locousts do not

Sabbath Reading.

THE BIBLE. BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

This little book I'd rather own Than all the gold and gems,

That e'er in monarch's coffers shone,

Than all their diadems. Nay, were the seas one chrysolite. The earth a golden ball, And diamonds all the stars of night,

This book were worth them all. How hateful to ambition's eye His blood-rung spoils must gleam, When Death's uplifted hand is nigh, His life a banished dream.

Then hear him with his gasping breath For one poor moment crave, Fool! would'st thou stay the arm of Death, Ask of thy gold to save?

No, no! the soul ne'er found relief In glittering hourds of wealth, Gems dazzle not the eye of grief, Gold cannot purchase health; But here a blessed bulm appears, To heal the deepest woe; And he who seeks this book in tears.

His tears shall cease to flow. Here He who died on Calvary's tree, Hath made the promise blest; "Ye heavy laden'd come to me And I will give you rest. A bruised reed I will not break,

A contrite heart despise; My burden's light, and all who take My yoke, will reach the skies." Yes, yes, this little book is worth All else to mortals given;

For what are all the joys of earth Compared with those of Heaven. This is the guide our father gave To lead us to realms of day; A star whose lustre gilds the grave-The light-the truth-the way.

TRUE AND BEAUTIFUL. A spirit of fault-find ing; an unsatisfied temper; a constant irritabili-ty; little inequalities in the look, the temper, or the manner; a brow, cloudy and dissatisfiedyour husband or your wife cannot tell why-will more than neutralize all the good you can do, and render life any thing but a blessing. It is in such gentle and quiet virtues as meekness and forbearance that the happiness and usefulness of life consists, far more than in brilliant eloquence. in splendid or illustrious deeds, that shall send the name to future times.

It is the babbling spring which flows gently; the rivulet which glides through the meadow, and which runs along, day and night, by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or the roaring cataract. Ningara excites our wonder-and we stand amazed at the power and goodness of God there, as he "pours it from his hollow hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent or a world; while the same world needs thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gently-flowing rivulets, that water every farm and meadow, and every garden, and that shall flow on, every day and every night, with their gentle beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great suffering only, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done; it is by the daily and quiet virtues of life-the christian temper, the meek forbearance, the spirit of forgiveness, in the husband, the wife, the father, the mother, the sister, the brother, the friend and the neighbor, that good is to be done, and in this all may be useful.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY. Christian charity is universal benevolence, obeying the injunction, love thy neighbor as thyse in readiness, without grudging, to bestow their goods to feed the poor, as their Heavenly Father in his bountiful goodness hath given unto them all things necessary for life and godliness. As faithful stewards of the manifold grace of God, it is the duty of all christians to appropriate the means which he has placed in their hands, to the furtherance of his cause, and the relief of his needy followers, not burying the Lord's money as slothful servants, nor laying up treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and thieves break through and steal. The word of charity is also employed in the sense of love. The Apostle Paul, writing to the church of Corinth, uses it in this-he says-"Though I speak with the tongues of men, and angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling symbol. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge: and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envi th not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave unseemly, seeking not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Charity never faileth." And in concluding the chapter, he says: "And now abideth faith, hope charity, these three, but the greatest of these i

THE GOOD PARENT. He continueth the care of his children till the day of his death, in their infancy, youth, and man's estate.

He sheweth them in his own practice what to follow and imitate; and in others, what to shun and avoid. A father that whipt his son for swearing, and swore himself whilst he whipt him, did more harm by his example than good by his correction. If his son prove wild, he doth not cast him of

so far, but he marks the spot where he lights. With the mother of Moses, he doth not suffer his son to sink or swim, but he leaves one to stand afar off to watch what will become of him. He moves him to marriage rather by argument drawn from his good, than by his own au-

In choosing a profession he is directed by hi

child's disposition.

He allows his children maintenance according to their quality.

He observeth gravel-kind in dividing his affec tions, though not his estate.

He doth not give away his loaf to his children and then come to them for a piece of bread.

How TRUE. A very eminent writer has said that although we seem grieved at the shortness of life in general, we are wishing every period of it at an end. The minor longs to be of age; then to be a man of business; then to make an estate; then to arrive at honor; then to retire. The usurer would be very well satisfied to have all the time annihilated that lies between the present moment and the next quarter day; the politician would be contented to lose three years of his life, could be place things in the posture that he fancies they will occupy after such a revolution of time; and the lover would be glad to strike out all the moments of existence that are to pass away before the next meeting.

GUILT, though it may attain temporal splendor, can never confer real happiness. The evil consequences of our crimes long survive their commission, and like the ghosts of the murdered forever haunt the steps of the malefactor. The paths of virtue, though seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and

READ THE BIBLE-It is the best of all books morality, you need have no fear. It will chasten your affections, purify your thoughts, enlarge and strengthen your intellect, and elevate your mind to the contemplation of things heavenly

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1846.

Probate Notices. Those of our friends who have Probate Notices to publish, and would like to have them appear in the Farmer, which circulates extensively in the County of Kennebec, have only to signify the wish to the Judge of Probate.

Job Work, of all kinds, as neatly executed, and on as reasonable terms, at the Farmer Office, as at any establishment in the State. Funcy jobs printed with all the different colored inks

EVERGREENS OF MAINE.

The next species of pine which we shall enumerate, is the White Pine, (Pinus Strobus.) Sometimes it is called Pumpkin Pine, when it has grown to a great size and is clear of knots. Sometimes, when it has a somewhat stunted growth and has a coarser fibre, it is called Supling Pine.

It is the most magnificent of any of our pines and indeed grows larger than any other tree in the State. For hundreds of years, probably ever since the Pilgrims became sufficiently numerous and strong to clear the forest and open a trade with other nations, an immense trade has been carried on in the lumber afforded by this invaluable tree. The then "District of Maine" was considered the great magazine of this species of lumber, and it would exceed credibility if the whole value of the produce of this single species of tree taken from the soil and territory of Maine, since the first commencement of lumbering, could be enumerated and laid before us. In 1807 there were nearly two million dollars worth of this kind of lumber sent to England alone from the United States, and the most of i

from Maine. The rapacity with which it has been sough and cut, has now made it scarce, compared with its former abundance, and it is a matter of regre that more care and economy had not been used in the business, and less of the wanton destruction as was made in former times. Although the business which is now carried on in lumbering operations is immense, yet the facilities of obtaining the tree are nothing compared with what they formerly were.

The operators have now to go hundreds of miles into the frontier forests to obtain a supply and sometimes are under the necessity of waiting two or three years before they can ultimately get their timber to the mills and their lumber into market. Before the Revolution, Portland used to be crowded with ships from England for masts, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, in his journal. frequently mentions the arrival and departure of the "mast ships." England became sensible, at an early day, of the great value of this tree, and of the carelessness with which it was cut away and destroyed. In 1711, and again in 1721, Parliament enacted laws for its preservation, and forbade, under severe penalties, the cutting of any trees proper for masts on the possessions of the Crown in the Colonies. This law was enforced from New Jersey to Nova Scotia.

The white pine does not flourish in the extreme cold or extreme warm parts of the earth. There has none of it been seen by travellers around Hudson's Bay.

Michaux, on his return from Hudson's Bay, first met with it in latitude 48° 50' north. According to his observation, it is most abundant between the latitudes 43 and 47, although it is found farther south on the cool sides of the Alleghany ridge.

Its leaves start out from the sides of the branches, in bunches of five, and are about four inches long, of a delicate blueish green color. The cones or apples are about four or five inches long, curved more or less. Its scales are slim, smooth, thin, rounded at base, and begin to gape open about the first of October to release the seeds, which afford fine food for birds and squir-

When the tree is young and not more than thirty or forty feet high, the bark is smooth and greenish; but after the tree has become old and attained its full height, the bark splits into innumerable chinks, and becomes ragged and gray, but it is not scaley, nor does it fall off in scales as does that of the other species, as the pitch

The white pine accommodates itself to almost any soil except where water stands most of the year; but in many of the wet places, where there is a deep and soft soil, it attains a size and height that puts all the other trees in the back ground. We have seen them in such places on our frontier, towering up almost to the clouds, as straight as an arrow, without a limb for two thirds of their length.

Michaux relates that, in 1806, he measured. near Norridgewock, in one of the swamps, which is accessible only in midsummer, two trunks, felled for canoes, of which one was 154 feet long and 54 inches (4 feet 6 inches) in diameter, at three feet from the ground; and the other was 142 feet long and 44 inches in diam-

We have seen trunks on the Aroostook, eight years ago, that were squared four feet across a the base or butt, and continued that size for twenty feet of its length. Belknap, in his history of New Hampshire, speaks of one that was seven feet eight inches in diameter. This was cut near the Merrimack river. Michaux says he measured a stump near Hallowell, that was over six feet across. Others have stated that they have measured pines of this species that

were 180 feet high. The branches at the top of these stately and magnificent trees, are ranged in sort of whirls or stages, and present a peculiar appearance as they lift themselves far above the other trees of the forest, as if protecting them from the sun's heat in summer, or the storms and tempests of

This great height is an advantage to the lumberman in two ways: 1st, as affording him more timber on one stump; and 2d, by allowing him to descry them at a great distance, and no man can discern and recognise them so quickly and correctly as one of your real Up East woodsmen as he climbs some tree or high eminence to look out for the best locations to establish his camp

and teams for a winter's "logging." No species of wood among us is put to se many and so different uses as the white pinefor fences, for bridges, for timber, for shingles for clapboards, for boards, for kennels and for houses, for pigsties and for churches, for stables for stores, for the inside and for the outside of buildings, for furniture and for fuel, it all comes

into excellent use. It is white, soft, ensily worked, takes a smooth surface, is elastic, but not so strong as some, and does not hold a nail with so much tenacity as the other kinds of pine, or as the hemlock does. other kinds of pine, or as the hemlock does.

And strengthen your intellect, and elevate your mind to the contemplation of things heavenly and divine.

Defer not thy charities till death, for, certainly, if a man weigh it rightly, he that doth so is rather liberal of another man's than his own.

The Bangor Whig says, a Chilian ship is convention held in this town, on the 11th inst., Michaux observes that "throughout the Northern States, except in the larger capitals, seven-tenths of the houses are wood, of which 3-4, estimated in 1806 at about 500,000, are almost wholly of her crew are native Chilians speaking only is now the owner of a cow, which is only 14 white pine: even the suburbs of the cities are built of wood. The principal beams of churches

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Her timbers are mostly mahogany her spars of teach wood and capstan of a cow, which is only 14 was followed by a constant hemorrhage, which has within a week or two built of wood. The principal beams of churches are mostly mahogany, her spars of the time that harbor for Valparaiso.—

Her timbers are mostly mahogany her spars of the cities are built of wood and capstan of a cow, which is not unlikely has terminated his life before the coverage of the co

and other large edifices are of white pine. The ornamental work of outer doors, the cornices and friezes of apartments, and the mouldings of and picture frames. Sculptors employ it exclusively for the images that adorn the bows of vessels, for which they prefer the variety called Pumpkin Pine."

He also observes that for the magnificent vooden bridges that were then (1307) built over Schuylkill at Philadelphia, and the Delaware at Trenton, and for those which unite Boston with Cambridge and Charlestown, the first of which is 1500 feet long, and the second 3000, the White Pine has been chosen for its durability,

Such are some of the characteristics, properties, and qualities of this invaluable tree. It is easily propagated, and is generally the first to spring up in waste and deserted lands. In many parts of Massachusetts, and in other sections of New England, it seems to take turns, as it were. with the harder kinds of wood, as the oaks for instance. If you should cut off an oak growth the white pine would spring up. If you cut off the pine the oak will spring up.

It is not much cultivated as an ornamental tree. While young, and of moderate height, it is thrifty, and the delicate velvety lustre of its long and slender leaves, give it a pleasant and interesting appearance-but when old, it towers up above all others, and seems to be above all things of the ornamental kind, and too grand, too lofty, and too immense for shelter or shade, unless congregated in the forest masses away from the dwellings of men, and where it mingles with the other forest trees, which, however large, appear mere pigmies by its side. On barren and sandy lands, and in the margin of fields, if allowed to grow in clusters and belts, its limbs start out low, and forms a fine barrier against the winds and snows, and is thus often useful long before it is large enough to afford timber for the economical purposes of society.

SPRING TOOTH HORSE RAKE.

A week or two ago we made mention of the winter, but is sufficiently dry and hard to allow and yet, as is usual, is full of irregularities occasioned by bunches or tufts of grass and brakes growing up, while there are spaces of different tufts or tussacs. The rake operates well in this holds rather harder than on upland where there is a more even and solid bottom to rest upon.-The hay of this description being lighter does not drop quite so quickly when the handles are lifted up. It is, notwithsta ding this, a great well where the revolving kind could not work at

FASTOLF RASPRERRY.

an old castle, formerly the residence of Lord power. not all, the raspberry tribe.

They have the plant for sale at their nursery near Boston.

WASHINGTON'S LETTERS ON AGRICULTURE. home. This is an interesting and valuable work, and should be in every farmer's library. It is pubfac simile of the hand writing of that great and

They were written at various times to Sir John Sinclair, and give an interesting view of the agricultural views and operations of the day. There is also an admirable likeness of the General attached to the work. Nothing could be Society Shows than this work, and we earnestly recommend it to the several societies in Maine

and they may be had of the publisher, who is good one, though we shall not pretend to say now in town.

Washington, D. C.

that pertains to Geo. Washington's memory, is, bring them out. or ought to be revered by Americans. This work is published for the benefit of Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum, kept during the Revolutionary war. It also States." It is to be obtained either by force and connected with his military command and civil call it, by force of gold. administration, embracing, among others, the

It is like taking the very old account book itself, &c. and exemining its contents, and it is interesting to see with what care and honesty the most mi- ted nearly 14000 specimens of plants. He lost a nute particulars are set down. Some of our great many by the upsetting of his canoes and present public functionaries to whose fingers so other disasters on his return home, but he nevermuch of the public funds so unaccountably stick, theless brought home some that were very interand the unravelling of whose accounts current esting. It is a duty to bring good out of evil if

receive a good lesson by examining it. The work can be seen at our office.

COUNTY CONVENTION. The whigs at their

COMMENCEMENT AT WATERVILLE.

The anniversaries at Waterville College con enced with the celebration of the Literary fire places, which in America are elegantly Fraternity, on Tuesday evening, August 11. wrought, are of this wood. It receives gilding Owing to some misunderstanding their orator well, and is therefore selected for looking glass did not arrive in season to perform his part. However, they succeeded in obtaining an address from Hon, E. M. THURSTON of Charleston, although he had but a very short time in which to prepare himself, not being made acquainted with the disappointment until half an hour before the exercises commenced.

The subject of his address was Common Schools, and if it was not so well suited to the occasion as many other subjects, yet the address was one calculated to turn the attention of the community towards the present condition and wants of our schools. He showed that all were interested in a pecuniary point of view, for of the \$200,000 which were raised by a tax in this State, not more than one half as much benefit was obtained as should be. After showing that our system of instruction is retrograding, he briefly explained the provisions of the new law. establishing a Board of Education. The leading defects of our school system were then considered, and some reasons given why these were not perceived. Among these were noticed the situation, ventilation and architecture of schoolhouses, the want of libraries in districts, and of systematic education of teachers, the short time for which teachers are employed, and lastly, the want of experience in all concerned since proper statistics of schools have not been preserved.

On Wednesday were the Commencement Exercises. The following were the themes: 1st, Oratio Latina-J. H. DRUMMOND, Winslow: 2d, Superiority of Republican over Monarchical Institutions-H. DEMPSEY, Woodstock, Ct.; 3d. Enthusiasm of Benevolence-G. A. WILBUR, Augusta; 4th, Intolerance-T. W. HERRICK. Harmony; 5th, The Claims of Art-G. R. STARKEY, Vassalboro'. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon these gentlemen, the degree of M. A. upon five former graduates, and the honorary degree of A. M. upon Rev. SAMUEL ADLAM, of Dover.

On Wednesday evening was the celebration spring tooth horse rake, and of its operation on of the Erosophian Adelphi. Prayer by Rev. rough grass land. Since then we have made use Mr. Nort, of Bath. The oration by Rev. Mr. of it on some bog meadow, or what is called CHAPIN, of Boston, was one of uncommon "bog meadow." The land is flowed during the worth. For an hour and a half did he hold the audience as by some spell, save now and then a horse and oxen to travel upon it when the grass when they gave way to bursts of applause. is fit to cut. The surface may be called level After remarking upon the sameness of subjects upon occasions like this, he gave notice that he should speak upon present tendencies, -or rather show that "might and right" should be identical. sizes, from a foot to several feet, between the There were different conceptions of power, and vet power was the chief object of man's efforts. ground, taking the grass or hay clean, but it In the first ages of the world, physical strength was all the power used by men. As society advanced in improvement, the power of skill in military affairs and generalship was added to that of physical force. The standard of power varies according to the views of Divinity and labor saving machine in such lands, operating God's power. There is a power, which is moral power, as much higher than knowledge as knowledge is higher than mere brute force. This power he considered as the summum bonum of all power, and to which we are now tending. Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture for this At present we are in the middle age, between month contains a handsome cut of a new variety physical and moral power, -between brute force of Raspberry, which proves to be a valuable and that strength derived from the most high acquisition to the fruits of the garden. It was God. This power he designated as the mon y first found growing in an old laurel hedge near power, and this age as the period of the money

Fastolf, (not Falstaff.) It was last year import- He showed some of the many benefits that ed by the Messrs. Hovey and succeeds well in had been received from this power, in breaking their grounds. The Editor of the Magazine up the feudal strength, for men by commerce gives the following directions to ensure good became as rich in goods and men as these ancient crops, which we think are applicable to most, if feudal lords and barons, and then they claimed their rights as citizens in such a way that their High cultivation is necessary; the ground demands could not be unheeded. This power should be sufficiently good to induce the plants has also furnished new sources of wealth and to throw up shoots to the height of 6 or 8 feet. ameliorated the condition of the human race. These should be headed partially down in the Taxation had been a cause of modern revoluspring, when they will throw out very large clustions, and money was also a source of peace, for ters of fruit. Plantations may be made in Octo- commerce and trade binds nations together with ber or April, but if at the former season, they the strongest bonds. Money too has its abuses. had better be covered with a little coarse manure, It sensualizes man, and converts him into a hard and a small crop will then be produced the first hearted and cruel miser, who cares not for the feelings of others provided he can fill his own purse. An apt illustration was here drawn from foreign factory operatives, but the speaker concluded not to say anything about those nearer at

The student's opportunities to make might and right the same, were then alluded to, and lished in a quarto form, and presents a perfect with some remarks upon this subject he closed. I cannot give even an outline of the arguments and illustrations used by this truly eloquent speaker. The praise of the orator and his performance was upon every tongue. The society before which it was delivered, immediately made arrangements for its publication, and requested more appropriate for premiums at Agricultural a copy for that purpose, but the author modestly declined complying with their request.

The oration was followed by a poem from Rev. M. J. KELLEY, of New Sharon. Subject A copy of the work can be seen at this office, of the poem-The Bible. The poem was a that it was of the highest order, because Mr. K They are published by Franklin Knight, of had but a short time in which to prepare it. The versification was smooth, and the episode MONUMENTS OF WASHINGTON'S PATRIOTISM, near the close was beautiful, both in style and This is also a valuable work and one which we sentiment. It showed that the author has the are glad to see published, because everything elements of a poet and he only needs time to

NORTH CALIFORNIA.

It seems to be a "fixed fact" that California and contains a fac simile of his public accounts shall become a part and parcel of "these United contains some of the most interesting documents arms, or be insinuated away, as Sam Slick would

Now we need it just about as much as a dog Farewell address to the people of the United needeth two tails. It is very probable however, States, together with an Eulogium on the characthat after we have obtained it, and it has been ter of Washington by Major W. Jackson, one of settled by the "restless Yankees," we shall become better acquainted with the productions of We have been particularly pleased with the the country and obtain some new and valuable perusal of the fac simile of his public accounts. varieties of fruits, flowers, grains, grasses, &c.,

Lt. Fremont, in his 1st expedition there, collecwith the Government, is an impossibility, would we can, and if the spirit of conquest which seems to have bewitched our rulers should succeed, why we hope that Agriculture may receive some additions to her number of valuable productions.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-PEACE WITH MEXIco. The following is the message of the President relative to Mexican affairs, which was laid before Congress and acted upon on the eve of

its adjournment. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States;

I invite your attention to the propriety making an appropriation for any expenditures which it may be necessary to make in advance for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic. It is my sincere desire to terminate, as it was, originally, to avoid, the existing war with Mexico, by a peace just and honorable to both parties.

It is possible that the chief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing this desirable object will be the adjustment of a boundary between the two republics, which shall prove satisfactory and convenient to both, or such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. In the adjustment of this boundary we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concession which may be made Mexico. Under the circumstances, and considering the other complicated questions to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican Republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed under the control of the Executive to be advanced, if need be, to the Executive of that Republic, immediately after the ratification of a treaty. It might be convenient for the Mexican Government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty, until it would be ratified by our Senate, or an application to carry it into effect be made by Congress. Indeed the necessity of the delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of the money would of course be then went into Executive session and continued accounted for-not as secret service money, but like other expenditures. Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in

our past history during the administration of dollars for the purpose of settling the difficulties Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your atten- with Mexico. tion. On the 25th of February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating five millions of dollars debate, passed by a vote of 85 to 79. "for the purpose of defraying extraordinary ex-penses which must be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," amendments were rejected, and the bill passed as "to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid be- Gdeon Hawley, New York; William C. Piesto fore Congress as soon as may be," and on the South Carolina; A. Dallas Bache and Col. Totte 18th of February, 1335, an application was Washington. made for the same amount and on the same

In neither case was the money actually drawn from the Treasury, and I should hope that the result in this respect might be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensible in accomplishing the object. I would therefore recommend the passage of a law appropriating two million of dollars to be placed at the disposal of the Executive for the pupose for which I have indica-

In order to prevent all misapprehension it is my duty to state that anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, the House bill, appropriating two millions of dollar it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost to negotiate peace with Mexico, which was agreed vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by to.
the parties and ratified by the Mexican Republic. JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, 8th August, 1846.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. The last New Orleans papers bring intellience of some importance from the Rio Grande. The brig Empressario arrived at N. O. on the 1st inst. bringing Capt. Desha's company of Alabama Volunteers, to be mustered out of service. Six other companies from Alabama, all for executive session, and after a few minutes to the Louisiana Volunteers, and the St. Louis spent, the Senate adjourned sine die. Legion, are to follow as speedily as transportation can be furnished. The whole number of troops to be mustered out of the service, is not to allow bills passed this day to be presented to the far from 5000. The ground of this procedure President for his signature. is, professedly, the disinclination of the Volunteers to enlist for twelve months; in reality, for the Secretary of War to report at the next session probably, the Government are glad to rid themsary troops. The Picayune gives the following Texas to Washington. summary of news by the Empressario:

When the Empressario left, most of the regular troops had gone to Camargo, where it is probable all are by this time. Unless General Taylor has been detained, on account of the withdrawal of so many volunteers from the army, to make new arrangements regarding the disposition of the remaining ones, he has joined the regular army ere this at Camargo.

The Texan troops were about taking up their civil and diplomatic bill. The report was agreed to march for Mier. Several fine artillery companies, had arrived from the seaboard before the Empressario left. Gen. Smith had proceeded with the 3d and 4th Regiments U. S. Infantry up to Camargo, commencing with his rank as Colonel in the army. It will be recollected that General Smith has

been appointed Colonel of the new regiment of Mounted Riffemen, and it is upon his commission as such that he now acts. Governor Henderson was lying dangerously was then taken up, and the amendments agreed to, ill at Matamoras, at the latest dates-very little striking out all but the post soutes, and the bill hope was, if any, entertained of his recovery.

No news had been received of the whereabouts of the Mexican army. Letters had been arrived, he pronounced the House adjourned until received at Matamoras from the city of Mexico, which stated that Paredes was to leave that city to join the army. The 20th ult., was the day assigned by these letters for his departure for the seat of war.

Brig. Gen. Hamer was to be left in command

More extensive hospitals had been ordered to be erected at Point Isabel for the accomodation of a large number of sick. [N. O. Pic. Aug. 1st. The N. O. Commercial Times of the 1st re-

ports the arrival of the Revenue Cutter Forward at South West Pass on the day previous, which they are not to be forwarded; a fourth from Brazos Santiago on the 24th ult. Commander A. Slidell Mackenzie arrived the Forward, bearing despatches from General Taylor to the General Government. He imme-

diately took his departure for Washington by the mail steamer to Mobile. The Forward will immediately leave the

from Brassos Santiago via Galveston. She brings as passengers Colonels Walton, Forno, Marks and Daken, of the disbanded Louisiana Regiments, and a large number of other officers. Reports, passed the Ship Shanunga, from the bors too, in many instances, must be preserved to Brassos for this port, full of discharged soldiers. the M. Cs. The great hindrance to the success

brig Abrasia, arrived at New York, Thursday much abased franking privilege, so long must we evening, having left Rio Janeiro on the 7th July, have high postage or a deficiency in the revenue. states that a report prevailed when he left, to the effect that the blockade of Buenos Ayres, by the combined squadrons of England and France, on Saturday night, near the meeting house, and

HAIL STORM. A severe shower, accompanied with wind and hail, passed over Paris and Norway on Thursday afternoon the 6th. It was very destructive to aluss, and injured the cross to destructive to glass, and injured the crops to some extent. At South Paris village, we are informed, says the Democrat, a thousand panes at least, of glass were broken from the windows of the dwellings, shops, &c.

Cupied by Deacon Josiah Little and Dr. Garcelon, which with the barns, were consumed—also the dwelling occupied by Mr. Stephen Whitney and John W. Marenn, and the barn, were consumed.

The whole loss is set down at from 6000 to

HAIL STORM. The shower on Thursday so structive structive [Portland Argus. delightful in our village, proved very destructive to glass and crops in the south part of the town and in Harpswell. The hail-stones were very large, some of them measuring 1 1-2 inches in diameter. 124 panes of glass were broken from Mr. J. Skolfield's house. In many other houses nearly all the glass was broken. The fall of hail county, Virginia. He was first attacked with county, Virginia. He was first attacked with county, Virginia in the property of the whole property [Portland Argus.]

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

The SENATE to-day passed the bill giving pay masters five per cent. on receipts, besides their and

The bill to amend the postage law and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, was then taken and sundry amendments were adopted, annual them one prohibiting the enclosure of letters for different controls. ferent persons in one envelope, with a view of ave ing the payment of postage, under a penalty of an and the bill was then passed.

Mr. McDuthe, from the committee on Foreign Re. Mr. McDume, from the cuthorize the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal in the event of any being issued by Mexico, which was read a third

time and passed. The bill to establish an additional land office in

Iowa, was passed.

The bill to aid the improvement of Fox and Wa Consin rivers, was passed.

The House passed the resolution for the paying

of volunteers; also the bill giving the franking pri ilege to postmasters whose salaries were under \$100 Several amendments reported to the post-office bill were now considered, and several were adopted without regard to their circulation, was agreed to. The bill was read a third time and pussed.

The bill to carry into effect certain stipulations is the treaty with Prussia, was taken up and passed, The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up and discussed, and without arriving at any A variety of other unimportant business was trans acted in both Houses.

SATURDAY, August 8 In the SENATE, Mr. Atchison was elected P. ... dent pro tem. on the eighth billot. The Sente session till a fate hour. In the House, a message was received from the President, asking an appropriation of two million

A bill appropriating \$2,000,000, after an exciting MONDAY, August 10 SENATE. The Smithsonian bill was taken up

came from the House. The following gentlemen have been appointed Regents of the Institution: Rufus Choate, of Man

The report of the committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic bill, was agreed to.

The veto of the French Spoliation bill was read. Mr. J. M. Clayton said it was the first time a pi vate bill had been vetoed. Such an exercise of the veto power, if sustained, placed the claims of o citizens in the hands of one man, without appe Mr. Benton and Mr. Dix supported the veto, and after some remarks from Mr. Huntington, Clavice and Morehe ad against it, the question was taken on the final passage of the bill, and resulted as follows: yeas 27, nays 15; not being two-thirds, the bill a

therefore lost. All the appropriation bills have gone through At 11 1-2 o'clock, Mr. Lewis moved to take to

Mr. Lewis moved to strike out the proviso relating to slavery in California. Mr. Davis took the floor against the bill, and said that if it passed, it would give the sanction of Con-gress to a prosecution of the war until California was acquired.

Mr. Lewis asked Mr. Davis to give way to enable im to offer a resolution to extend the how of Mr. Davis declined, and spoke until within one ninute of 12 o'clock, when he gave way to a motion

So the two million appropriation was lost. House. On motion, the 17th rule was suspended

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, offered a resolution selves of the incumbrance of so many unneces- who recently brought on deputations of Indians from

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted. The House next went into committee of the whole on the navy pension bill.

The amendment of the Senate, appropriating \$3000 for privateer pensions, was not concurred in.

The com. rose and the House concurred in its re-The committee of conference reported the compro-

mise on the disagreement of the two Houses on the and the bill passed. The House considered in committee, amended and passed, the Senate's bill for the relief of Elijah

White, of Oregon. The committee of conference on the naval appropriation bill, relative to the dry docks at Philadelphia and Pensacola, made a report to let the subject pass over for this session.

The House concurred in the committee's report, and the bill passed. The post route bill, with the Senate's amendments,

The Speaker now said, the hour of 12 having the first Monday in December next.

CONGRESS. POST OFFICE REQULATIONS. In anticipation of the adjournment of Congress there has been much business done within a few days. Many private bills have been passed, and some at Matamoras, where a regiment of volunteers public acts of great importance. Among those was to be stationed and the forts garrisoned by ing certain post routes. One amendment to this act in the House has restored the franking privilege to Post Masters whose compensation does not exceed \$100 per annum; another requires all circulars to be pre-paid or else charged with letter postage; a third makes it necessary that newspapers should be-paid 2 cents each, unless sent from the office of publication, in default of amendment gives the Post Masters the right to

select the papers in which to publish the lists of

letters remaining in the P. O. In the Senate an

amendment to the act to reduce the postage,

makes newspapers chargeable with postage within

or beyond thirty miles of publication; and affixes a penalty to the crime of enclosing in the same Balize for Brazos Santiago, and thence for Vera

Cruz.

The New Orleans correspondent of the The New Orleans correspondent The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston, S. C. Courier, under date of 1 1-2 P. M. of the 1st inst. adds the following:

The steam ship New York has just arrived our disinterested legislators could not be brought. Also, arrived at the Brassos, steam ship Massachusetts, from New Orleans. Brig Tasso struck on the bar going in, and sunk as soon as she reached the landing. FROM RIO JANEIRO. Capt. Potterfield, of the earn their eight dollars a day shall enjoy this

burned several stores. We have not the partic-

recovered, when he was induced, by urgent so-PROLIFIC. Benjamin H. Blake, of Harpswell, overcame him as to bring on a violent fever, this new the owner of a cover which is a cover which i The Great Western brings London dates to the

24th ult. and Liverpool to the 25th.

The English news by this arrival is of no special importance. The political horizon respecial importance. The political horizon respectively supplies the sheriff elected; Du Page 250 Dem. Whigh sheriff elected. 24th ult. and Liverpool to the 25th. mains very much as at our previous advices; the clouds are prehaps a little thicker and more immediately threatening. The new ministry are mediately threatening. The new ministry are Bowlen, irregular Dem., over Gen. Milburn, ing the sugar duties; and have a most difficult regular Dem., and Wright, Native. work before them to reconcile contending interests and parties. Lord John has brought forward in the House of Commons his promised measure in relation to the sugar duties, the decision on which, it is generally supposed, will settle wheth-

The reports from the markets and from commercial and manufacturing operations are less favorable than they were by the previous steamer.

The parties meet in presence of their dred and friends, who form a circle round them as witnesses and umpires. They stand up op-A general, though not severe depression is reported in almost all quarters. Even iron and cotton have not entirely escaped. The elements, first blow, to receive which the other is obliged too, are less propitious. The state of the weather to extend his head forward, with the side turned since the middle of July, has been very unfavorable for the perfection of the harvests. Heavy force commensurate with the vindictive feeling

and hitherto promising crops.

The uncertainty respecting the harvest, occa-

China to May 24th, from Bombay to May 30th, ued, with alternate buffets, until one of them is and Calcutta to June 4th. The following sum-stunned, or the explanation is deemed satisfactomary of the news is given by Willmer & Smith:- ry." We learn from the Delhi Gazette, that to May 14, the Kote Kangra, one of the fortresses of the fortress to give it up.

ness at Vellore.

and 4 privates are missing.

be given up unconditionally.

or of China, announcing that Chusan was to be about Aveyron in France. immediately evacuated, and a notification to that effect, had been made by Governor Davis, dated

the same state as those last received. At Calcutta, by the sun: the markets were without much alteration. At Madras, sales very trifling. In China, generally speaking, trade was very dull.

STARTLING RUMOR. Twelve years ago last whole body. fall, a brig called the "Nile," Capt. Brookings, sailed from this port for the West Indies. Sub-rival of a physician. sequently she was found bottom up, ashore on Bermuda. It was supposed that her officers and who are effected by taking cold water in a state crew had all found a watery grave. Last week, a young man named Reed, returned home to No one ought valuables, that Capt. Brookings and all his crew health .- [New Orleans Courier. were transferred to the pirate vessel, the "Nile" was then scuttled, the crew were taken to the south side of Cuba, transferred to another vessel, eration was performed in this town, last week, carried to Mexico, placed in the mines, and there by Dr. J. W. Bemis, upon Mr. Reuben Sever-

escaping, some five or six years since, and in finding his way to California, where he is now living. The report has caused some excitement so that the whole hand had become diseased. in this region, and we understand that meas- It bled several times a day, and prevented him ures are on foot to test its correctness. Mr. Reed's friends have no doubt of his veracity.
[Bath Enquirer.

FATAL ACCIDENT. How true it is that in the midst of life we are in death. On Thursday morning of last week, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Gennings, of the West Parish in this town, left her family to visit a sick daughter in Plustow, and return the next day. About six o'clock on Friday evening, she left the residence of her daughter to walk home, a distance of about three miles, in the cool of the day. With a view to shorten the distance, she concluded to walk upon the railroad about one mile, and accordingly she stepped upon the track just below the depot in Plaistow, taking the switch track for safety. Just at this moment the last train from Portland came thundering on with double speed, and now, in-tead of remaining where she was, or leaving the track entirely, Mrs. G., probably thrown into confusion of mind by the noise of the cars and persons calling to her to take care, passed directly on to the track on which the train was coming, and was struck by the cow-catcher, instantly throwing her from the track some eighteen feet ahead, smashing in her ribs and breaking her back in the most shocking manner. Two hours of dying agony followed, when she passe I the gate of death, leaving a husband and eight children to mourn their loss, She is said to have been an excellent woman, mild, affectionate, and pious.

[Haverhill Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ARSON. Last Sun-Russell Disbrow, of Stafford, was committed to juli in this village for burning her husband's burn, filled with grain and hay, on Saturday last. Yesterday we had a short conversation with her, from whom we learned it was not ber intention to burn the barn, but to burn the house, and then

marriage. - [Batavia Times.

Personal Appeals. A stout, good looking, young Irishman might be seen yesterday, standing with his back against the Merchants' Exchange, in State street, and bearing upon his manly chest the placard, "Employment Wanted." Whether the employment was wanted for his stomach or not, did not appear, but it reminded us of a lank looking horse to which, one afternoon some years ago, after it had been left by its noon some years ago, after it had been left by the owner standing on 'change in State street all day, a wag of an insurance office clerk attached a large label to this effect, "A peck of outs wantand yet, by the excellence of their culture, they support a family comfortably.

THE ELECTIONS. Indiana. Appearances are in favor of the re-election of Mr. Whitcomb, the Democratic candidate for Governor; a Democratic majority in the senate and a Whig majority in the House and in joint bullot.

North Carolina. There is no doubt of the reelection of Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate

for Governor, by an increased majority. The Legislature will be whig, though there is some doubt as to which party will have the majority in the Senate.

Kentucky. There is no doubt that the Legis-lature will be Whig in both its branches, though possibly a smaller majority than heretofore. Illinois. The following are the reported majorities so far as ascertained:—
Will. Co. 400 Dem.; Lee Co. 100 Dem.;

[N. Y. Com. Adv.

method in vogue in this country:

and continued rains have threatened the growing, of his avenger. A white man, with an ordinary cranium, would be killed outright; but owing to sioned by the bad weather, has had the effect to happens with the natives. The challenged parraise slightly the price of Indian corn.

The Overland Mail from the East, arrived at London on the 20th of July, bringing dates from the London on the 20th of London on the 20th of London on the 20th of London on the London o

ROUND SHOULDERS. Persons who carry Sikhs, had not surrendered, notwithstanding the weights on their heads, as fish women in the representation of Dewan Deena, who had been street, are remarkable for holding themselves endeavoring to induce the chief who holds the erect and straight, and never have a stoop or curved spine. One of the most effectual means Sickness prevailed at Ferozepore, where some of removing stooping, and even of checking incases of cholera had appeared, and the small-pox cipient lateral curvature of the spine, is by makhad carried off several victims. The 22nd ing the patient carry weights on the head, grad-Queen's Regiment was also suffering greatly from ually augmented; this compels all the muscles, cholera at Rajpoor. The governor of Madras, by which perpendicularity is produced and prethe Marquis of Tweeddale, was confined by ill- served, to exert themselves, and by this exertion they grow; and as the body cannot be allowed A fearful accident had occurred during a huri- either to bend forward or to either side, the muscane, at Loodianah, on the 20th of May. The cles gradually pull all the bones and ligaments barracks there were blown down, and 84 men, into their proper position, and keep them, as women and children, of Her Majesty's 50th Regi- well as themselves, in due posture. In fact, ment, had perished; 135 have been wounded, lateral curvature is caused by disproportioned strength, or exertion of different lateral set of The ship Bombay Castle, Captain Frazer, was muscles, and by relaxation of ligaments, and totally destroyed by fire, on the 28th of May, off Saugur. The Calcutta Englishman, of the 1st of June, of the spine; never by artificial machines nor by states that the 21st of May had been fixed for the mere rest. The peasantry in those parts of the surrender of Kangra. The place, it is said, will country where it is customary to carry burdens on the head, are remarkable for their erect A pro lamation had been issued by the Emper- stature and ease of motion. This is well seen

STROKE OF THE SUN. The Board of Health last year recommended the following remedies Commercial matters at Bombay, were in much to be adminstered to those who may be struck 1. Washing the head with cold water.

2. Strong drawing-plasters applied to the legs and feet.

g with water and mustard over the These remedies may be applied before the ar-

The same remedies may be applied to persons

No one ought to drink cold water while very Woolwich, after an absence in Mexico and South warm, or in a state of perspiration, without first America of six years, and he states that he saw in pouring some of the cold element upon the wrists California a man named Jones, who sailed in the and bathing of the forehead and temples with the "Nile"-that Jones stated that when in the neigh- same. It is surprising how pleasant and refreshborhood of Bermuda, the brig was fallen in with ling these applications of cold water are to a perby a rakish craft, that she was robbed of all her son when heated, even though he be in good

SURGICAL OPERATION. A very successful opthey have been kept at labor ever since, being al- ance, of Jonesport, Me., for a maglignant tumor lowed above ground but one hour in twenty four. (Fungus hamatodes,) on the right hand. It ap-Jones, by dint of good fortune, succeeded in peared about a year and a half ago, and has from doing any kind of work. He is between fifty and sixty years of age, and fortunately, being almost a temperance man, his arm has been taken off, and he is now doing uncommonly well. He bore the operation with much fortitude, and will probably soon be able to return to his home, as every thing seems very favorable. Bunker Hill Aurora.

THE CROPS. We rejoice that there has been thus far no general appearance of the Potato Rot in this section. We have heard rumors, it is true, of the appearance of the rot, but we cannot learn that they have much foundation in fact. The new potatoes are of a better quality than for two or three years past; and are now so far grown, that if the rot does not appear within a week or two, the crop will be out of danger. The hay crop has all been got in, and the yield is found to be large, and of good quality. Grain of all kinds promises well, although some complaint is made of the weevil. The season has been a remarkably fine one; an old farmer tells us, it has not been equalled since that of 1806.

[Belfast Journal.

POTATO CROPPING. Mr. M. C. Webster of Hartford, Conn. writes to the editor of the Cour-

ant, as follows:-As the Potato rot is assuming a very alarming appearance within the last week in this vicinity, I will give you the result of an experiment in my

garden, the present seasen. Noticing some time since a recommendation to mow off the vines of potatoes to prevent the rot, I caused the vines from a part of my Mercer potato patch in my garden to be mown off when day evening, Mrs. Louisa Disbrow, wife of Mr. the potatoes were half or two-thirds grown, and

MEXICAN WOMEN. In speaking of the fine destroy herself. She says, however, that she eyes the beautiful feet, and the queenly tread of went to the barn with a match, and scratched it the Mexican ladies, and their costume, I should went to the barn with a match, and scratched it on the boards which took fire. She then returned to the house, and, in making arrangements to burn the house and hang herself, her apron took fire; some of the neighbors having discovered the fire, rushed in at this time, tore farther accomplishment of her intention.

Mrs. Disbrow is 25 years of age, has three chilten, the eldest eight years and the youngest ten months old, the two eldest by a former husband, the youngest by Disbrow. She talks freely of the whole transaction, affects to conceal nothing, attributes all to domestic difficulties, and fancies that the law can inflict no greater unhappiness than she has experienced since her second marriage.—[Batavia Times.] [Mayer.

[Farmington Chronicle.

A CALL TO ARMS! The Nauvoo Eagle, after giving a detailed account of recent disturbances in that region, and complaining of the leniency of the public authorities, thus invokes an appeal to arms against the Anti-Mormons or Regulat-

"It is very clearly ascertained that the matter is now to be finally settled. It is to be determined whether the New Settlers are to hold their property in peace, or to be subjected to the ten-der mercies of a banditti. As a resolution ap-pears manifest to settle this question by a re-course to arms, we are requested to rally the friends of law and order in the adjoining counties and lowa, to the assistance of the New Settlers. Our citizens are almost exhausted by constant alarms and the necessity of standing guard night and day for the protection of their families

Among the appointments made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, we notice that of Benj. B. Leavitt, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Eastport, in

Also, Alfred Marshall, to be collector of the ustoms for the district, and inspector of the revnue for the port of Belfast, in the State of Me.,

also that about one mile from that place, the same afternoon, a barn was struck with lightning and was consumed, together with some 20 or 25 tons of hay. The barn belonged to Benj. Wentworth. We did not learn whether either building was insured.-[Advocate.

MORTALITY IN BOSTON. We understand that ickness and death in this city, at the present time, are considerably on the increase. The principal disease is a malignant kind of cholera morbus, caused probably by the peculiar state of the weather and the large quantity of unripe and stale fruit which is daily consumed. There were six deaths in Cross street in one night (Thursday) of this week, of cholera morbus, three of which were in one house, a mother and her two children. Traveller.

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD .gives us great pleasure to announce that, since he beginning of the week, about 1000 fresh shares have been taken up in the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. Of these, 300 are taken in St. Hyacinthe, and the remainder in Montreal, the latter being principally the result of the pubic meeting on Monday. [Montreal Herald.

of Boston. His disease was an enlargement of certain in its operations. the beart, under which he had suffered for the last nine months. Bishop Fenwick was a native and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

J. E. LADD, only agent in Augusta. spectability. His age was sixty-four years.

[Traveller. MONSTER RAILROAD TRAIN. A train of twen--seven long cars left the Boston and Maine Railroad Depot, Haymarket Square, on Wednesday last, with a pic-nic party of over 2,500 persons. The whole were drawn by one of the company's new and powerful engines. [Traveller.

CUNNING. They have smart rats out in the wilds of Sandersville, Geo. The Telescope man tells of a way they have of getting honey out of edition of Goldsmith.

INDIAN COSTUME. In Washington recently, the cure certain and permanent. during the hot weather, one of the Indians now in the city was going up the avenue clothed in such apparel as civilization was heaping upon him. Feeling them of no manner of use, he took off his pantaloons, threw them over his civilization was leading upon the content of the stomach of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of the Blood, caused by the imprudent use of Mercurity of the Stomach of the Spine and Back. arm, and strode up the avenue, attracting quite as much notice with them on his arms as if they had been on his legs.

DEATH AMONG HORSES. Over fifty horses have died in the neighbourhood of Jamaica, Queens county, L. I. within the past few days of a disease which in either the "staggers," or much resembles it. Many of the horses were valuable ones.

AGENTS.—DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL, and J. E. Many of the horses were valuable ones. which in either the "staggers," or much resembles it. Many of the horses were valuable ones. bles it. Many of the horses were valuable ones. LADD, Augusta; S. Page, B. Wales, Hallowell; R. W. It is said that in all instances death followed to Pray, Waterville; H. Smith, Gardiner; Stanley & Clark, those horses which were exposed to the night air, and to none that were sheltered.

[Newark D. Adv. WHOOPING COUGH. We are indebted to Mr. N. Brown, of our city, says the Baton Rouge Gazette, for the following recipe, which has been very successfully used in his family as a emedy for the whooping cough:
"Equal portions of linseed oil, honey and New

England rum mixed together; give one tablespoonfull every time the patient coughs-effect a cure in a few days." EARLY PUMPKINS. A fine looking, ripe pumpkin, from the farm of Mr. Calhoun, of this town,

of the ripening of this favorite vegetable. [Springfield Republican. MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD. The Montreal Herald reports the arrival at Barque Island, near Quebec, of the ship Elizabeth and Sarah, with passengers, 46 of whom, with the captain of the ship, had died from the use of putrid water which they had on board.

was left at our office on Monday evening. This

is more than a month earlier than the usual time

DEATH OF CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH. This opular authoress died at Ramsgate, in England, on the 12th inst., of painful and lingering disease. Her real name was Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna. The productions of her pen have been much admired, and extensively known in this country.

FIRE AT ABBOT, ME. The Portland Advertiser states, on the authority of a letter, that the dwelstates, on the authority of a letter, that the dwelling house and barn, on the farm of Mr. John Howe, formerly of Portland, at Abhot, were consumed by fire on Tuesday evening last, during the absence of the proprietor and his wife. The fire is said to have taken in the stable. Insured

The potatoe disease is making considerable progress in Penobscot county; and the Banner says it has made its appearance in this vicinity, within a few days. Decapitation is universally recommended, as the only hope of salvation. [Ken. Journal.

An execution of a Mexican criminal recently took place at Matamoras. The poor fellow was taken into the river, with a weight tied to his heels, and pitched over. He kept his head above water for a moment or two, and sank forever.

The Bangor Mechanics' Association will celebrate their triennial festival on Friday, 21st The Horticulturist, and Journal of Rural Art inst., by an excursion to Castine, where an address will be delivered, and there will be a pub-

THE OLD TUNE. The Collector of the Third unicipality in New Orleans, volunteered for The Horticulturist is edited by A. J. Downing, Esq.,

ARRIVED. Aug. 12, sehr. Rochester, Davis, Boston. Good Intent, Parker, Gloucester.
Silas Parker, Coffin, Nantucket.
Alice, Bowler, Philadelphia.
Waterville, Heath, Boston.
Jane, Ingraham, Salem. CLEARED. has syom said

Aug. 12, schr. Mary, Clifford, Bath.
13, Silas Parker, Coffin, Nantucket.
Alice, Bowler, Portland. Grecian, —, Philadelphia.

Somerset, Hinkley, Boston.

Charles Henry, Beck, do.

Good Intent, Parker, Gloucester.

Gazelle, Springer, Boston. 14,th be se17,00 00 a Signal of

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT. CORRECTED AUG. 19TH. 1

Ashes, per 100 lbs.			Provisions,		
Pot,	7.00	8	Pork, round h	ogs.	
Benns.	1000 751	May 239	COLUMN TO SE	0.0	64
White,	1 00 @	1 25	Clear salt do.		9
Pen.	1 25 00	1 50	Beef, ox.	4 00 @	5 00
Flour,	4 50 @	4 75	do. cow,	3 00 m	8 50
Grain,			Butter,	12 @	14
Corn.	60 @	73	Lard,	7.0	10
Oats,	33 @	37	Cheese,	400	8
Wheat,	0 00 @	0 00	Mutton,	20	4
Rye.	84 @	92	Chickens,	7.0	10
Barley,	50 @	75	Geese,	5 0	6
Pens, field			Eggs.	11 @	12
Hay, loose,		8 00	Apples, dr'		- 6
Seed.		3 00	do. cooking		9.19
Clover,	80	10	do. winter,		0 00
Flax seed		10	Potatoes,	40 @	45
H. grass,		1 75	Meal.	40 40	30
Red op,	50 @	75	Indian.	75 @	80
Plaster Paris,			Rye,	95 @	1 00
per ton,	6 00 @		Wool.	30 W	1 00
Lime,	0 00 10		Fleece,	18 @	22
	nam in	d. T	Pulled,	25 @	00
Thomaston, new ins.,			Woolskin.	20 @	
	90 ID		woolskin,	20 00	30

BOSTON MARKET, August 15.

Flour, -The extreme warm weather is unfavorable to all active demand for flour, and the article is dull at formenue for the port of Belfust, in the State of Me., in the place of Nathaniel M. Lowney, rejected.

Fires in Cornish. While returning from the funeral of Mrs. Knox on Monday evening, Aug. 10th, we passed a house in Cornish, on fire, and nearly consumed; it belonged to Daniel Cheney. We understood that it took from a defect in the chimney near the roof. We learned also that about one mile from that place, the bushel, cash; 1600 sacks prime yellow, to-day, 54 @ 55c & bush., and a small parcel superior white, 53% also that about one mile from that place, the

Wool.—American Full Blood, - 85 @ 40 - 31 @ 00 Prime Saxony Fleeces, washed, * 1b -Smyrna, washed, - - 20 @ 22 unwashed, - - 10 @ 14 Buenos Ayres, - - 10 @ 00 Buenos Ayres, - 10 @ 00
Pulled wool, Northern superfine Lambs, - 30 @ 35
No. 1, Lambs' - 27 @ 30
20 @ 23 20 @ 23 No. 3,

BRIGHTON MARKET, Aug. 10. At market 800 beef cattle, 00 pairs working oxen, 00 cows and calves, 2800 sheep, and 960 swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote extra, \$5,50; first quality, \$5 @ \$5,25; second, \$4,50 @ \$4,75; third,

Sheep -Lambs from \$1,50 to \$2,25; old sheep from \$2 to \$2.75. Swine .- Old hogs 4 and 4hc. Small shoats 5 and 5hc.

3-Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. This excellent remedy is now offered to the public, as a standard medicine for its use, and the high character it has attained with the community, shows that it merits that DEATH OF BISHOP FENWICK. Died, on Tues- title. It has already been used with the greatest success ay, at half past eleven o'clock, the Right Rever- as a remedy for canker of the stomach, vertigo, indigestion, ay, at hair past eleven o'clock, the Right Reverdebility, rheumatism, liver complaint, headache, acrofuf Roston. His disease was an enlargement of

Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla

The Piles!-A Cure for Life Guarantied! The VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an Internal Remedy-not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is positive cure-speedy and permanent. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in

Each lox contains twelve doses, at \$1 cents per dose. a bottle. They get upon the top of the bottle, It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases run their tails down into the precious fluid, and regale themselves upon the sweets thus captured.

That will do—and must be added to the next edition of Goldsmith. the disease at its source, and removing the cause

> This admirable preparation contains no Mineral Medi-cine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating Purgatives; and if taken according to the direc-

Winthrop; and by the dealers generally.

himmeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In Bangor, Asa Walker, Esq., editor of the Bangor Gazette, to Mrs. Emeline B. Lincoln; Capt. Waldo Colins to Miss Abigail D. Short. In Bucksport, Capt. Joseph C. Higgins to Miss Han-

nah K. Nickerson. In Hampden, Mr. Benj. F. Mudgett, Esq., to Miss Eliza M. Flagg. In Ogdensburg, N. Y., Mr. Alfred H. Cowe, aged 18, In Bath, Mr. Joseph B. Leonard of Boston, to Miss Charlotte Ann Morse.

In New Orleans, Capt. Wildes T. Thompson of New York, and formerly of Bath, to Miss Abby L. Davis of

In Saco, Mr. George Hall of Portland, to Miss Rebecca W. Thatcher. In Somersworth, Mr. Nehemiah Low of Berwick, to

Miss Sarah E. Roberts.
In York, Mr. Daniel Shorey of South Berwick, to Miss Charlotte Young.

Obituarn.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the antrodden shore,

And the race of immortals begun.

servatory, in the erection of which he was actively instrumental.

In Webster, Ebenezer Colby, Esq., aged 67.
In Sidney, on the 9th inst., Miss Rebecca Faught, aged 67. In Norway, Sarah, relict of the late Henry Rust, Esq., In Turner, Benjamin Thorp, aged 68; William Walace, aged 12.

In Farmington, Benj. Weathern, aged 55.
In Portland, Nancy G. T., wife of Capt. Robert Allen,
f U. S. Army, and daughter of Hou. Wm. P. Preble, of P., aged 29. In Buth, Harriet Lee, wife of David Curtis, aged 41.

Downing's New Work. and Rural Taste.

dress will be delivered, and there will be a public dinner.

McNulty Dead. C. J. McNulty, the late Clerk to the House of Congress, died on his way to Mexico. He was a dissipated, hard drinking man, and is said to have died from over spreeing.

HIS work, the publication of which was commenced on the first of July, 1846, may be ordered of the Proprietor, Luther Tucker, Cultivator office, Albany, N. Y., or of Joseph Breck & Co., Agricultural Warehouse, 51 North Market-street, Boston; M. H. Newman & Co., Booksellers, 199 Broadway, New York; and G. B. Zieber & Co., Philadelphia, by whom it is published

The Horticulturist is edited by A. J. Downing, Esq., Municipality in New Orleans, volunteered for the war. Since he left, a \$10,000 hole has been found in his accounts.

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.

APPLIED

The Horticulturist is edited by A. J. Downing, Esq., and published on the first of every month, each number containing 48 pages octavo, printed in the best style, and embellished with plates and numerous other engravings, in a style similar to those given in Mr. Downing's "Landscape Gardening," and "Cottage Residences." Price \$3 per annum, payable in advance.

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The Horticulturist will be devoted: 1. To gardening in the page octavo, printed in the best style, and embellished with plates and numerous other engravings, in a style similar to those given in Mr. Downing's "Landscape Gardening," and "Cottage Residences." Price \$3 per annum, payable in advance.

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The Horticulturist will be devoted: 1. To gardening in a thoroughly practical as well as scientific sense. 2. To the description and cultivation of fruit trees. 3. To gardening as an art of taste, embracing essays, hints and designs on ornamental and landscape gardening. 4. To rural architecture, including designs for rural cottages and villas, farm houses, gates, lodges, ice houses, vineries, &c.

In short, this periodical may be considered a continuation of the various works on rural subjects, by its editor, which have already been so favorably received by the public. It is now his object to assist, as far as possible, in giving additional impulse to the progress of Horticulture and the tasteful in rural life; subjects which are now largely occupying all those interested in country pursuits.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Maine
Farmer, and by the agents for the Albany Cultivator, throughout the Union.

Albany, July, 1846.

N. B. Prepared and sold by the author, directed to the ermore. All communications, POST PAID, and directed to me at Portland (post paid) and directed to me at Port

Augusta High School.

THE FALL TERM will commence on Monday, 7th of September. The schools will continue under the instruction of Wheelock Craig and Herry K. Craig. Tuition \$5 per quarter. WANTED, immediately, 50 or 60 TAILORESSES. BROWN & LANCASTER.

Augusta Aug. 19, 1846. NOTICE.

WHEREAS, CYRUS GODING, my nephew, who has lived with me six years, has now left me for no reason known to me, except being enticed by a miserable fellow, this is to forbid all persons trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JONATHAN C. GODING.

Jay, August 2d, 1846.

Turk's Island Salt. JUST RECEIVED, at the GREEN STORE, 50 hhds. prime Turk's Island Sult, which will be sold very low for eash, by 31 J. P. PHILBROOK.

TONAS G. HOLCOMB, No. 8 Arch Row, Augusta, agent for the sale of the Stewart's Patent Summer and Winter Air-tight Cooking Stoves.

Also a general assortment of stoves, hollow ware, Brit-tania and tin ware, shelf goods, sheet lead, zinc, hard BUTTER SALT. 200 bags ground rock salt, just received and for sale by J. P. PHILBROOK.

GROUND ROCK SALT. Also Syracuse for sale at KELLEY & LIBBY'S. RAIRIEDOM-Rambles and Scrambles in Texas, or new Estremadura, by a Southron, for sale by 29 EDWARD FENNO.

New Books.

S HORES of the Meditterranean; Connection of the Physical Sciences; Voyages in the Arctic Regions; Biblical Legends; a year among the Jesuits; and Miss Burpie's Domestic Receipt Book, for sale by EDWARD FENNO.

To Inventors. B. F. CHANDLER, Patent Agent for the State of Maine, continues to obtain Letters Patent on new inventions or improvements, at his office in Augusta. An inventor, by describing his invention or the peculiar ities of it to the subscriber, an examination will be made in the Patent Office at Washington, to ascertain its patentability, so that the inventor may know at once whether the invention has been patented before or not. Persons applying as above, who have business to ransact at the Patent Office, will have their claims attended to and their rights secured, as certainly as if they were present in the city of Washington, and perhaps better .-Drawings and specifications made, caveats filed, assignments, bills of sale, bonds, and all patent papers drawn at short notice, and litigated cases attended to as counsel, in any of the Courts of Maine. B. F. CHANDLER.

S PAGE & CO, have just received a fresh supply of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, Richardson's Bitters, Wistar's Baleam Wild Cherry, Sand's Syrup Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Smith's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and will be sold by the dozen or single package at the lowest prices. Hallowell, July, 1846.

Augusta, January 1, 1846.

SYRUPS. Lemon and Sarsaparilla Syrups of first quality, for sale by the gross, doz, or single bottle, by allowell, July.

H. J. SELDEN & CO. Hallowell, July.

PATENT OIL, a new article for painters' use, for pale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. Iron and Steel.

W. FAIRBANKS has this day received, by schr. Somerset, 4 tons English bar iron, assorted sizes, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or No. 4 Phænix Buildings. approved credit.

April 15, 1846. Assignee's Sale. BY authority from the U. S. District Court for the Maine District, the subscriber as assignee of WM.
K. WESTON, will sell at public vendue at the Post Office

in Augusta, on Saturday, the 26th day of September next, ten o'clock in the forenoon, a lot of land on the east side of the Kennebec river, containing about twenty-seven square rods—bounded on the east by hand of Wm. Burgiss, south by land sold by Wm. K. Weston to Wm. P. Banford, west by land sold by said Weston to Wm. Bibber, and north by land now owned by Homer Webster, together with the right of a passage way connected with the

same, leading from said lot northerly to a street.
S. LANCASTER, Assignee.

To Grain Growers. THE subscribers hereby give notice that they continue the business of building

Pitts' Horse Powers and Pitts' Machine for Thrashing and Cleansing Grain, With the most recent improvements, at their shop at Win-With the most recent improvements, at their shop at windthrop Village, a few rods south of the Woolen Factory.—
Also the common thrashers without the cleansers.
All persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and
examine for themselves.

SAM'I. BENJAMIN,
CYRUS DAVIS.

Winthrop, May 25, 1846.

22tf

Winthrop, May 25, 1846.

H. L. NICHOLS, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. AUGUSTA, ME.

OFFICE, corner of Bridge and Water Streets, over Caldwell & Co's store. RESIDENCE, on State street, nearly opposite the Uni-March 31, 1846.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE subscribers are receiving this day, a large ala sortment of English and Sweeds iron; English refued and Ulster round iron, from 4 to 24 inches; old sub, siron; Sweeds and old sable shapes; spike rods, nib shapesnail rods; hoop iron, cast, German, Sweeds, corking and wedge steel; iron bars, axletroes, cliptic springs, seat springs, nuts and bolts, mal. castings, &c., all of which are for sale at the lowest prices. L. P. MEAD & CO.
Augusta, April 25, 1846.

Drugs, Paints, Groceries, &c. FRESH supply of Drugs, Paints, W. I. Goods and A FRESH supply of Drugs, Paints, W. I. Goods and Family Groceries, just received and for sale on the most reasonable terms by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

25 BBLS. WHITING, a superior article, just received and for sale by July 1. DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. NEW FURNITURE.

A COMPLETE assortment of rich and low priced Furniture, looking glasses, feathers and matrasses, for sale at PIERCE'S, No. 3, Bridge's Block. Hats and Caps. CARR & SHAW, at the old stand of D. Carr, in Winthrop Village, are prepared to supply their customers with the newest style of first rate Fur, Moleskin, or other HATS. They have also recently commenced the manufacture of CAPS of the latest fashion.—Call and purchase if you want a good article on the most reasonable terms.

reasonable terms.
Winthrop, July 1st, 1846. 600 LBS UPTON'S EXTRA GLUE just received by
Augusta, June 15th.

25

Look Here! JUST received, nice Yellow CORN for mealing. Also superfine Genesee FLOUR, at July 20. 30 KELLEY & LIBBY'S.

Horse Power for Sale. THE subscriber has for sale one of Whitman's Double Horse Powers. It is new and in good order. A good horse will be taken in payment for it.
SAMUEL MORRELL, JR. Winthrop, July 13, 1846.

Family Flour. FRESH GROUND GARDINER FLOUR. Also Genesee, (O. L. Angevine brand,) constantly on and and for sale at the Green Store, by
July 27.

31

J. P. PHILBROOK.

PATENT MEDICINES of every description, war-ranted genuine, sold by H. J. SELDEN & CO. Hallowell, July 20.

July 27.

Howard's Vegetable Cancer Syrup. THIS SYRUP is for cleaning the blood of all humors, such as cancers, tumors, saltrheum, errsipelas, and all humors proceeding from impurity of the blood. It can be taken with perfect safety, at all times, as it is composed of vegetables exclusively.

N. B. Prepared and sold by the subscriber, East Livery of the blood of the subscriber, and the subscriber is composed of vegetables exclusively.

Kennebec and Boston



STEAM NAVIGATION—1846. THE new, safe and fast sailing steamer KENNEBEC, Capt. N. KIMBALL, until further notice, will leave Vaughan's Wharf, Hallowell, Mondays and Thurs-days for Boston, at 1 past 2, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6

RETURNING, leaves North side of T Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday evenings. The Kennebec is a new boat, built expressly for this route; is well furnished with boats and fire engine; and her good qualities as a sea boat with her splendid accommodations have rendered her a great favorite with the travelling public; and the proprie-tors hope to have a share of the business the coming sea-

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Kennebee in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Read-field, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c. The steam-er Phonix will also be in readiness to take freight and passengers to and from Waterville on the days of arrival and sailing.

A. H. HOWARD, Agent.

Hallowell, April 2, 1846.

New Arrangement.

Railroad Line for Portland and Boston. TTHE STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. D. BLAS. CHARD, until further notice, will leave Steamboat Wharf, Hallowell, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 9, Gardiner at 94, and Bath at 11 c'clock A. M., and arrive in Portland in senson for the three clock train of cars, which arrive in Boston at 8 o'clock

the same evening.

RETURNING—Leaves Portland, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on the arrival of the cars that leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Boston, at 7½ o'clock A. M., and arrive in Hallowell early the same eve

ing. Passengers and freight taken or left at any of the depots between Portland and Boston. FARE-From Hallowell to Boston, \$2,00)

" Bath Boston, 1,50 | Menls Boston, 1,50 | Extra. C. G. BACHELDER, Agent.

Hallowell, June 10, 1846. Boots and Shoes, for Cash only. THOMAS C. WALES, Boston, Mass., 19 Broad street, corner of Central street, has now on hand, and

is daily receiving, all the varieties of Good Retailing Boots and Shoes, and also all the lower qualities, which he will sell, by the case or dozen, at prices that cannot be equaled by any other store in Boston. He is enabled to sell lower for the ason that he buys and sells for CASH ONLY, and is satisfied with a smaller profit than others are willing to sell for.
All he asks of CASH BUYERS is to come and see for themselves, or inquire of some of the many dealers, who, by purchasing their Boots and Shoes of him, have been ena-bled to undersell all their neighbors who buy on credit, and therefore obtain all the best trade Also, his Fall stock of INDIA RUBBERS, embracing

all the saleable kinds imported or manufactured in this country, comprising over 100,000 prs. for CASH or CRED-IT, at the lowest importer's or manufacturer's prices.
August 5, 1846.

New Store and New Goods. THE undersigned have united in copartnership under the name of KELLEY & LIBBY, and have taken the new Granite Store, one door North of D. ALDEN'S Hat Store, where they have, and intend to be constantly

supplied with, the first quality of West India Goods and Groceries, Molasses, sugar; teas, Souchong, Ningyong and young by son; coffee, saleratus, rice, box and cask raisins, mustard, cassia, spice, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, pepper, starch, salt-petre, a'um, indigo, pork, lard, codish, tongues and sounds, soap, caudles, oil, tobacco, eigars, snuff, &c. &c. Also a small assortment of DRY GOODS, with many other ar-

ticles too numerous to mention; all of which we offer as cheep as the cheepest. cheap as the cheapest. BRADBURY LIBBY.

Dye Woods & Drugs. S. PAGE & CO. of Row, Hallowell, PAGE & CO. offer for sale, at No. 2, Kennebec 500 lbs. St. D. Logwood, 3000 lbs. Blue Vitriol. Oil Vitriol, Campeachy do. 8000 Madder, Cuba Fustic. 1000 Red Tartar. Redwood, Hache Wood, Moriatic Acid. Lac Dye, Grain Tin, 1000 Hypernic, 500 Peach Wood, 3000 Glue. 3000 lbs. Alum, Benegal and Manilla 600

10,000 do. Copperas, Indigo. Nutgall, Otter, Brazil Wood, Sumac, Cudhear, Wood Curcuma, Cochineal, Quercitron Bark, copper kettles, screws, press plates, press papers, tenter hooks, tacks, French and American Tensles, brushes, &c. Having a mill for grinding and manufacturing their own woods, they are able to sell as low as can be purchased in Boston, and all be warranted of best quality. Manufac-turers and Clothiers are invited to call before purchasing

Hallowell, July, 1816. Purify the Blood !

COODWIN'S Indian Vegetable and Sarsaparilla Bit-ters, for the cure of jaundice, dyspepsia, costiveness, billious and liver complaint, indigestion, drowsiness, headache, cutaneous and scrofulous diseases, all impurities the blood, and general debility. These bitters possess the great merit of being entirely

Sarsaparilla, that most inestimable root, obtained from the tropical regions of South America, has long and justly been known and acknowledged by the medical world, as a most efficient purifier of the blood. In these bitters to forms one of the most essential ingriedients. The virtues of the genuine Hondurus Sarsapurilla are extracted on the most scientific principles, and are combined in a high-ly concentrated form, with the most useful roots and herbs of the vegetable world, in such a perfect manuer, that their united virtues, embodied in this preparation, are brought to operate on the stomach and bowels, producing a thorough cleansing of the whole system, speedily restoring it to its wonted tone and vigor. As a safe, pleasant and efficient tonic and aperient, as a mild and gentle, efficacious cathartic; in all cases of languor, drawsiness, general debility and depression of spirits so common in the spring and summer; and in all cutaneous diseases, they will be found invaluable, cleansing the stomach, restoring strength, and consequently purifying the blood! Certificates can be shown, and references given to individuals testifying to very many remarkable cures by taking these bitters. In one word, try them faithfully, and if not satisfied, the money will be refunded.

Prepared only by GRO. C. GOODWIN, No. 76 Union at Sold by J. E. LADD and EBEN FULLER, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell; A. T. Perkins and C. P. Branch, Gardiner; Wm. Dyer, Waterville; Stanley & Prince, Winthrop; M. C. Moulton, Wayne; J. Allen, Chesterville; George Calden and G. Gage, Wilton; J. Bean and D. Wood, East Wilton; J. W. Perkins, Farmington; Thos. Caswell, Farmington Falls; Blonding & Dyer, New Sharon; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; F. Spencer, Readfield Corner; and by agents generally throughout the State.
J. E. LADD, Wholesale agent, Augusta.

hVegetable Jaundice Elixir. THIS Elixir is useful at all seasons of the year, but more especially in the spring; removing the jaundice or bilious complaints caused by sudden changes in the atmosphere, on the approach of warm weather. This Elixir also operates as a moderate cathartic, cleansing the stomach and bowels of phiegm and vitiated bile, promoting digestion, restoring the loss of appetite, and producing in a short time a new and healthy action of the whole system. Half a small wine glass full, three times a day, on an empty stomach. Put up in pint bottles. (Price, 374 cts.) For sale by Hallowell, July, 1846.

Hallowell, July, 1846. J. SELDEN & CO. have just received, fresh from the manufactory, a large supply of MAC-CABOY SNUFF of superior quality. Traders supplied

t factory prices. Hallowell, July 20, 1846. Bommer's Method of Making Manure.

Bommer's Method of Making Manure.

THE subscriber has been appointed agent of this new and useful improvement for the State of Maine, and is now prepared to sell individual, Town or Comnty rights. The cheapness and expedition with which large bodies of manure may be produced by this method render it involuable to the farmer. To facilitate a more general introduction of this important accession to the farming interest, it is proposed to sell County or Town rights to enterprising individuals or companies, on such terms as cannot fail to render it a profitable business. The method has been tested by many farmers in this and other states, and is every case, where the directions were properly observed, the results have proved soost satisfactory. Mr. SANCEL DAIN of Howdoinham, has been appointed Agent for the County of Lincoln, and Mr. Elijah Robinson of Vassalboro, for the County of Kennebec.

Lay her to rest; Place the turf lightly On her young breast; Gently, solemnly, Bend o'er the bed, Where ye have pillowed Thus early her head.

Plant a young willow Close by her grave; Let its long branches Southingly wave; Twine a sweet rose-tree Over the tomb, Sprinkle fresh buds there-Beauty and bloom. Let a bright fountain Limpid and clear,

Murmur its music, Smile through a tear-Scatter its diamonds Where the loved lies-Brilliant and starry, Like angel's eyes. Then shall the bright birds

On golden wing, Lingering ever, Murmuring sing Then shall the soft Pensively sigh-Bearing rich fragrance And melody by

Lay the sod lightly Over her breast; Calm be her slumbers, Peaceful her rest. Beautiful, lovely, She was but given, A fair bud to earth, To blossom in heaven.

[From the Lady's Album.] WITHERED FLOWERS. BY MISS C. ALLEN.

I knew those lovely flowers Must perish and decay. For all in life's bright bowers Will quickly pass away. And tho' these flowers are faded. I pursed with gentle care, I mourned when Death had shaded Those little buds so fair.

The sweetest, and the brightest,

The soonest fade from earth; And joys that seem the lightest, Oft boast the highest birth. The soul that once was nearest, The tarthest oft will rove: And the friends that once were dearest, Too often cease to love.

And though those cherished flowers Are faded now, and dead, They'll live, like happier bours, In Memory's hallowed bed. There, in that casket only, Rest things we love to cherish. The valued, loved, yet lonely, Bright gems that never perish.

The Storn Teller.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

TRENTON: OR, THE FOOTSTEP IN THE SNOW.

A Tradition of Christmas Night, 1776. BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

It was a dark and dreary night, sixty-nine years ago, when, in an ancient farm-house, that rises along yonder shore, an old man and his children had gathered around their Christmas hearth.

It was a lovely picture. That old man sitting there on the broad hearth. in the full glow of the flame-his dame, a fine old matron, by his side-his children, a band of red-lipped maidens, -some with slender forms, just trembling on the verge of girlhood,-others warming and flushing into the summer morn of womanhood! And the warm glow of the fire was upon the white locks of the poor old man, and on the mild face of his wife, and the young

bloom of those fair daughters. Had you, on that dark night-for it was dark and cold-while the December sky gloomed above, and the sleet swept over the hills of the Delaware-have drawn near that farm-house window, and looked in upon that Christmas hearth, and drank in the full beauty of that scene-you would confess with me, that though this world has many beautiful scenes-much of the strangely beautiful in poetry-yet there, by that hearth, centred and brightened and burned that poetry, which is most like Heaven, the Poetry of Home!

You have all heard the story of the convict, who stood on the gallows, embruted in crimesteeped to the lips in blood-stood there, mocking at the preacher's prayer, mocking even the hangman!-When, suddenly, as he stood with the rope about his neck-his head sunk-a single, burning, scalding tear rolled down his

"I was thinking," said he, in a broken voice, "I was thinking of the-Christmas fire!"

Yes, in that moment, when the preacher failed to warn, when even the hangman could not awe a thought came over the convict's heart of that time, when a father and his children, in a far land, gathered around their Christmas fire. . That thought melted his iron soul!

"I care not for your ropes and your gibbets," he said. "But now, in that far land-there, over the waters-my father, my brothers, my sisters, are sitting around their Christmas fire! They are waiting for me! And I am here-here upon the scaffold!"

Is there not a deep poetry in the scene, that could thus touch a murderer's soul, and melt it into tears?

And now, as the old man, his wife, his daughters cluster around their fire, tell me, why does that old man's head droop slowly down, his eyes fill, his hands tremble?

Ah, there is one absent from the Christmas hearth!

He is thinking of the absent one-his manly, brave boy, who has been gone from the farm-

house for a year. But hark! Even as the thought comes over him, the silence of that fire-side is broken by a

faint cry-a faint moan, heard over the wastes of snow from afar. The old man grasps a lantern, and with that

young girl by his side, goes out upon the dark Look there—as following the sound of that moan—they go softly over the frozen path: how the lantern flashes over their forms—over a few her.

white paces of frozen snow—while beyond all is Still that moan, so low, so faint, so deep-toned

vers on the air!

the snow-they bend down, he and his daughter they gaze upon that sight.

It is a human footstep painted in the snow

painted in HUMAN BLOOD! "My child," whispers the old man, tremulously, "now pray to Heaven for Washington! For by this footstep, stamped in blood, I judge that

his army is passing near this place?" Still that moan quivers on the air. Then the old man, and that young girl, following those footsteps stained in blood-one-twothree-four-look how the red tokens crimson the white snow!-following those bloody footprints: go on until they reach that rock, beetling over the river shore.

There the lantern light flashes over the form of a half-naked man, crouching down in the snow-freezing and bleeding to death.

The old man looks upon that form clad in the ragged uniform of the Continential army-the stiffened fingers grasping the battered musket. It was his only son.

He called to him-the young girl knelt, andyou may be sure there were tears in her eyeschafed her brother's hands-ah, they were stiff and cold! And when she could not warm them, gathered them to her young bosom, and wept her tears upon his dying face.

Suddenly that brother raised his head-he extended his hand towards the river.

"LOOK THERE, PATHER!" he said, in his husky And bending down over the rock, the old man

looked far over the river. There, under the dark sky, a fleet of boats were tossing amid piles of floating ice. A

fleet of boats bearing men and arms, and ex-

tending in irregular lines from shore to shore. And the last boat of the fleet-that boat just leaving the western shore of the Delaware: the old man saw that too, and saw-even through the darkness-you tall form, half muffled in a warrior's cloak, with a grey war-horse by his

Was not that a strange sight to see at dead of night, on a dark river, under a darker sky?

The old man turned to his dying son to ask the meaning of this mystery.

"Father," gasped the brave boy, tottering to his feet. "Father, give me my musket-help me on-help me down to the river-for to-night -for to-night-

As that word was on his lips-he fell. He fell, and lay there, stiff and cold. Still on his lips there hung some faintly spoken words. The old man-that fair girl-bent down-they

listened to those words-"To-NIGHT-Washington-the British-to-

night-TRENTON!" And with that word gasping on his lips-"Trenton!" he died!

The old man did not know the meaning of that word, until the next morning. Then there was the sound of musketry to the south; then, boom-

ing along the Delaware came the roar of battle. Then that old man, with his wife and children. gathering round the body of that dead boy, knew the meaning of that single word that had trembled on his lips-

Knew that GEORGE WASHINGTON had burst like a thunderbolt upon the British Camp in

Ah! that was a merry Christmas party which the British officers kept in the town of Trenton, sixty-nine years ago-although it is true, that to that party there came an uninvited guest, one Mister Washington, his half-clad army, and certain bold Jerseymen!

Would that I might linger here, and picture the great deeds of that morning, sixty-nine years

Would that I might linger here upon the holy ground of TRENTON. For it is holy ground. For it was here, in the

darkest hour of the Revolution, that George Washington made one stout and gallant blow in the name of that Declaration, which fifty-six bold men, had proclaimed in the old State House of Philadelphia six months before.

Then, if that State House is the Mecca of Freedom, to which the pilgrims of all climes may come to worship, then is the battle-ground of Trenton, the twin-Mecca-the Jerusalem of Freedom-to which the Children of Liberty. from every clime, may come-look upon the footsteps of the mighty dead-bring their offerings-shed their tears.

December 26th, 1776!-

It was a dark night, but the first gleam of morning shone over the form of George Washington, as he stood beside the Hessian leader. Ralle, who lay in yonder room, wrestling with death-yes, Washington stood there, and placed the cup of water to his feverish lips, and spoke a prayer for his passing soul.

It was a dark night, but the gleam of morning shone over you cliff darkening above the wintry river, over the frozen snow, where a father, s wife, a band of children, clustered around the cold form of a dead soldier.

He was clad in rags, but there was a grim smile on his white lips-his frozen hand still clenched, with an iron grasp, the broken rifle.

His face, so cold, so pale, was wet with his sister's tears, but his soul had gone to yonder heaven, there to join the Martyrs of Trenton and of Bunker Hill.

AMUSING THE MESS. A good anecdote is told of Lieutenant G., while board one of our ships of war, which does equal credit to his honor and his gallantry.

A distinguished member of the japonicadom of a northern city was dining on board, with a mess of officers, and when the wine began to circulate pretty freely, entertained the company with a recital of several amours of which he was, of course the hero. It happened that in one of these he ventured to slander a lady of spotless reputation, an acquaintance of Lieut, G. The gallant officer heard him thro' without interruption, and then rising from the table informed him of his acquainttance with and respect for the lady he had so wickedly traduced.

"O, don't mind it, Grif, don't mind it," ex claimed our hero, "it's all a lie, you know; I only told it to amuse the mess."

Lieut. G. very coolly turned hun around, gave him a stout kicking, and followed it up till he had ejected him from the state room, observing very quietly: "Don't mind it, ____, don't mind it;

I'm only doing it for the amusement of the mess.' A roar of laughter followed the disconcerted Mantilini as he slid into a boat, and the man in the stern sheets cried "give way."

LAME VS. SHEEP. A lady, whose maiden name was Lamb, but who recently got married, mer an acquaintance the other day, and thus addressed

"Ah, Sarah, so you have got married, and changed your name, I find."

Something arrests the old man's eye there in made a Sheep of myself."

[From the Ladies' National Magazine.] OUT OF HEART.

BY ELLEN ASHTON.

"Why so sad, Ernest?" said the young wife to her husband, affectionately twining her arms

around his neck and kissing him. He looked up with a sad smile, and replied :-"I am almost out of heart, Mary. I think of wonted pleasure. Shall I mention particulars? all pursuits a profession is the worst. Here It is scarcely necessary. He who cannot imhave I been week after week and month after month-I may soon say year after year-waiting for practice, yet without success. A lawyer may volunteer in a celebrated case, and so make himself; but a physician must sit patiently in his office, and if unknown, see men without half his acquirements rolling in wealth, while he perhaps is starving. And it will soon come to that," he added bitterly, "if I do not get employment.13

An unbidden tear started into the wife's eye, but she strove to smile, and said.

"Do not despond. Ernest. I know you have been unfortunate so far, but you have talents and knowledge to make your way, as soon as you get a start. And depend upon it," she added, with a cheerful look, "that will come when you least expect it."

"So you have told me often; but the lucky hour has never come," said her husband despondingly. "And now every cent of my little fortune has been expended, and our credit will soon be gone when it is found we do not pay. What then, is to become of us?"

Ernest was in a mood which the most sanguine sometimes experience, when disappointment after disappointment has crushed the spirit, and the voice of hope is no longer heard within. His wife would have given way to tears, if she had been alone; but she felt the necessity of sustaining him and answered cheerfully-

"What if every cent is gone? Have no fear that we shall starve. God sent ravens to feed Elijah, and he will yet interpose for our aid. Trust in him, dearest."

The husband felt rebuked, as she thus spoke, and answered less despondingly.

"But really, Mary, this want of success would try the stoutest spirit. The mechanic, the daylaborer, the humblest farmer is sure of his food and raiment; but I, after having spent years in study, have wasted years besides waiting for practice; and now when all my fortune is gone, if I resort to other means of livelihood, I lose all I have spent, both of time and money, and must forever abandon the idea of pursuing my profession. It is too bad!" And he arose and walked the room with rapid strides.

His wife sighed, and remained silent. But after a moment or two she arose, went up to him, and fondly encircling him with her arm, said,

"Dear Ernest, you must not worry yourself, o. You think it painful for me to bear poverty, I know; but a woman never regards such things when she loves. A crust of bread, a log cabin would be preferable to me, if I shared them with you, than a palace with any other. But it will not come to this. Something within assures me you will yet be great and rich. Have patience only for a little while longer. There-there is a knock at the door now-it may be for you." As if her words had been prophetic, the little girl, their only servant, appeared at this crisis, and said the doctor was wanted in a great hurry. With an exulting smile his wife ran for his hat, and then sat down with a beating heart, to await his return.

It was almost the first summons that the young physician had received, though he had resided in the village for more than a year. The place too, was large and populous, but there were several physicians of large practice, and all these combined to put down their young rival. More than once, heretofore, Ernest would have abandoned the field in despair; but his young wife cheered and encouraged him, though sometimes her own heart felt ready to give up. Mary Linwood was indeed that greatest of all blessings, a good wife; she sympathised with her husband, economised to the utmost, and by her sanguine words chased despondency from his

darkness set in, and she began to feel uneasy, heavenly lips, I approached, and-" ing out she met him in the hall.

now my fortune is made."

Breathless with anxiety to hear all, yet not unmindful of his probably wearied condition, sobbed she, "if this be true." Mary hurried her husband into the little sittingroom where the tea-things were laid, and begun the reality. It was your own PICTURE, my sweet to pour out the refreshing beverage with a trem- girl, that I kissed again and again." bling hand, while Ernest told the history of his

ential man, you know, in the county-and when through tears, his arm softly found its way around Governor had been thrown from his carriage. and was thought to be dying. All the physicians of the town had been sent for, one after another, but none could aid him. In despair, his wife without orders had sent for me. I saw his only chance for life depended on a new and difficult operation, which none of the older physicians had seen performed. Luckily I had assisted at one when a student. I stated what I thought could be done. The old Governor is a man of iron nerves, and quick resolution; so when he heard the others say they could do nothing for him, he determined to commit himself to my hands. I succeeded beyond my hopes; even other physicians were forced to acknowledge my skill; and there is now nothing but care required to make my patient as well as ever. On parting he put this roll of notes in my hand."

Mary was in tears long before her husband finished his narration; but her heart went up in thankfulness to God for having thus interposed you say that is foolish-ergo, as Mr. Squitch just at the crisis when hope seemed gone.

From that day Ernest Linwood was made man. The fame of his skillful operation was in every one's mouth; and by the aid of his patient, who now became his patron, he stepped at once into practice among the best families of the place. Wealth as well as reputation flowed in upon him: but he always attributed his success to his wife, whose affection, he said, had cheered and sustained him when out of beart.

"There is nothing," he would say, "like a faithful wife; under God our weal or woe for this life depends on her. If she is desponding, your own sanguine spirit catches the infection; by. Make him cry again Zeke, then mother but if she is full of hope and energy, her smiles will give him some sugar, and I'll take it away will cheer you on in the darkest hour, and enable from him—then he'll squall—and mother will you to achieve what you at first thought impos- give him more, and you can take that and we'll sibilities. Our success in this world, as well as both have some. our happiness, depends chiefly on our wives. Let a man marry one, therefore, equal to either A rich old fellow being asked why he did not

A Tragical Story.

Charles had been absent two days. Poor Julia had been wishing and wishing for him. His well known step sounded in the entry; the door opened, and she met him with a heightened color in her cheek, and her blue eyes flashing from beneath their long lashes with sparkles of unagine how a warm-hearted young wife, in the honey-moon, would meet her husband after an absence of two whole days, is no reader for me. "Oh!" she exclaimed, after the first transport had a little subsided, "I am glad you have returned, dear, dear Charles! I was afraid you might not come-that you were sick, or some accident had occurred. But here you are. And now, have you had a pleasant time? and whom did you see? and-"

Charles stopped her mouth. "Yes, here I am, safe and sound, and full of news; but you huddle questions with such volubility, that I shall never get a chance to answer them, and your mouth here wide open to ask I

don't know how many more." "Well, then," answered she, flinging herself into an attitude of attention, and folding her arms like a judge upon a bench-"There. I am dumb, and ready to listen to the news-I won't speak another word till you are done."

And with considerable apparent difficulty she closed her lips.

"Now, then," said Charles, "mark me." "I will," said Julia.

"Well, then," continued her husband, laugh ing, "in the first place, they are all well; in the next, I have had a very pleasant time; and lastly, I have seen old Mr. Peterson, and Aunt Sarah, and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderdyke, and little Rob. Henry and Maria."

"And this," inquired Julia, "is the news you are to tell? and these are all you saw?"

"Oh, no!" replied Charles, mysteriously; "far from it, Julia. I have met one more-one most beautiful, bewitching being more-the very counterpart of Venus. Such a complexion-such ringlets, long and glossy-and cheeks-roses and lillies are nothing to them! There is nothing in all nature sweeter than her lips, and her eves are bright daggers no man should rashly encounter. They are soft, melting, liquid, heavenly blue-full of the light of intellect, and tremulous every beam of them with a tenderness that makes the heart ache."

"You are only jesting with me," said Julia, endeavoring, but in vain, to check the change that came over her face, as the shadow of a cloud flits across a stream. "This is some Dutch beauty, and you can scarcely describe her without laughing. Come, now, tell the truth." "You may believe it or not, just as you

please," said Charles; "but I assure you the whole account is as true as the enjoyment of it was enrapturing and the memory is delicious." Julia was sensitive and artless. She loved her husband with that deep tenderness which knew all the thrills of love's hopes and fears. Her heart was like a goblet filled to the brim, whose contents tremble and overflow when shaken ever so lightly. There was, therefore, in these enthusiastic praises of another, something strange and even cruel. Still she could not believe that he was serious; and forcing a smile, and strug-

ened to him in silence as he rattled on. "Our meeting was marked with uncommon interest. Old Mr. Peterson introduced me to her, after having previously hinted that, before I was married, she had regarded me with more than common complacency."

"Charles!---" "Well, we met, I addressed her by name: she said nothing-but oh! those eyes of hers were fixed on me with a gaze that reached into the innermost recesses of my heart, and seemed to touch all those chords of feeling which nature had strung for joy. Wherever I went I found her eyes turned towards me, and an arch smile just played about her saucy lips, and spoke all the fine fancies and half hidden meaning that women will often look, but not always trust to Hour after hour she sat there, awaiting her the clumsy vehicle of words. I could restrain husband's return, yet still he came not. At last myself no longer-but forgetting all but those

She was about rising to go to the door, when she Poor Julia! She thought she heard the knell heard her husband's foot on the step, and hurry- of her young dreams. The hue of her cheek, and the sparkle of her azure eves were gone "God bless you, Mary, for an angel as you long before; and as he painted in such glowing are," were his first words. "If it had not been colors the picture of his feelings, her lip quiverfor you I should have given up long ago, but ed, and tears swelled up and dimmed the blue light of eyes beautiful as day.

"I will never speak to you again, Charles,"

"It is true," he exclaimed, "only not half like

She looked at him a moment, and buried her wet eyes in his bosom. As she lifted her head, "I found," he said, "I was sent for to old and shaking back the clustering ringlets that fell Governor Huston's-the richest and most influ- around her brow, displayed her face smiling I got there I learned to my surprise, that the her waist, and-but I am at the end of my sheet.

> "Simon, what has a mill got, that is like the great progenitor of our race." "Guess it is a race."

"No. Guess again." "I give it up." "It has a-dum." "Ah!" |Star.

"Pa, is cannons got ears?" "Guess not, Bob. Sorry to hear a boy of your ge ask so simple a question."

'Simple, is it?" "Yes." "What does simple mean, Pa?" "Means foolish."

"Then this Tropic man is a fool." "The man of the Tropic a fool? Poh! one of the best editors in the country, Bob." "Well, he talks about some cannon-iers, and

says, he's a fool," "Uh!-right Bob. Here's a cent." [Star.

Miss Matilda Mugg has put out a fresh shingle at her shop door, with this announcement: Knowlice. I ar got sum nu artikkles faw sail sich os krakkers, kandles, kabbiges korfy, kups and sawsirs, and menny uther arkles tu newmurus tu mension, all selling cheep. Kall in.

P. S. Beens is bort hear by the kwart or boosh il. Apply in the passage round makkril barrill.

"Yes, indeed," replied she, "and in getting married, instead of being a Lamb, I find I have made a Sheep of myself."

fortune,' who can adorn his riches or brighten marry, replied, "Because I have no inclination for old women, and young women have no inclination for me!"

Tons pure and extra white lead, dry and ground, his poverty; and who, under all circumstances, will be truly his helpmate."

Terms easy and possession given the power of the

Haviland & Tuttle's Water Wheel.

THE subscribers have lately received a patent for their highly approved Water Wheel, and are prepared to receive orders for the various sizes required for manufacturing purposes. This wheel, which is constructed for the best application of water, will run equally well under water, and from its simplicity will be found to be the most valuable wheel in use. It is not subject to the inconveniences incident to many other wheels, with ice, but may be used at all seasons of the year. By means of an attached regulator this wheel will so control the vent as to use to the best possible advantage, the amount of water, whether the quantity available be a spring freshet or a summer drought, and will operate precisely as well as if it was originally intended for the existing state of water while the wheel is in motion. It will be seen at once that this wheel possesses every requisite for a tide mill or any mill situated on a stream which is irregular in its head or amount of water.

This wheel is rapidly finding favor with mill wrights and others acquainted with machinery, and we confidently assert that we can furnish a wheel, which if placed by the side of any other wheel will be found to be by far the most economical, valuable and durable. It may be used on a economical, valuable and durable. It may be used on a horizontal or perpendicular shaft, and when constructed of cast iron, its equal for speed and power, (with any given quantity of water,) is no where to be found. Individuals who are about purchasing are invited to examine this wheel, and the proprietors are so sanguine of its capability that if it does not fully answer the representations we will refund the money and at our own expense remove the Any information relative to this wheel can be obtained

of B. F. CHANDLER, Patent Agent, Augusta, or WEBBER & HAVILAND, Manufacturers,

EBEN'R TUTTLE, Cannan.

Dr. Jackson's

Celebrated Vegetable Jaundice Bitters. THIS purely vegetable remedy is not like most of the popular medicines now in vogue, fitted up and expopular medicines now in vogue, fitted up and extravagantly puffed to secure their sale, but a remedy whose virtues have been thoroughly tested for many years, in regions where jaundice and bilious diseases are very prevalent. This remedy, by regulating the bowels, strengthenthe bile ducts and operating as general alterative, becomes a very certain, safe and invaluable remedy. It is also pe-culiarly adapted to SPRING COMPLAINTS, so common in passing from the cold of winter to the heat of sum- of the above lots will be sold, as may best suit the purchas. mer. It bring an active remedy, still producing no sick- er. For further particulars call on the subscriber at the ness at the stomach, rather increasing than lessening the appetite—is of special advantage on that account. These who are troubled with sour stomach, dyspepsin, weakness, fullness or faintness at the stomach, loss of appetite, costiveness, or costiveness alterating with diarrhoea, swelling of the bowels, yellowness of the skin, headache, drowsi ness, bitter taste in the mouth, bad breath, weakness of the limbs, &c. &c. cannot do better than to purchase this safe, cheap, and effectual remedy. This medicine can be taken so as to strengthen and regulate the bowels, or to operate as an active physic, by varying the dose.
For sale by Dillingham & Titcoms, Augusta, and H. J. SELDEN & Co. Hallowell.

NO DECEPTION!

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued asthma, incipient consumption, bleeding at the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, and the various diseases to which the lungs and throat are subject, by FOLGI OLOSAONIAN or ALL-HEALING BALSAM has proved itself to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. Thousands have already tested its virtues, and have never found it to fail in curing the diseases for which it is recommended. Nor do they have to wait long in order to know whether it will be productive of good effects, as they are assured that if ONE BOTTLE produces no good effects upon the sufferer, twenty bottles will not, and it is not therefore necessary that they should spend their money

BEWARE OF A SLIGHT COUGH. Although it is pass. ed over as unimportant, it will soon become sented—con sumption follows in its wake. Take heed to a pain in the side and soreness in the chest, especially if attended with raising of mucous, streaked with blood. These are dangerous symptoms; but they are quickly and effectually overcome by the above remedy. Ask the sufferer from that distressing complaint, ASTHMA, what he thinks of Folger's Olosaonian, or All-Healing Balsam, and he will tell you he cannot live comfortably without it. It relieves all that difficulty of breathing, cough, and tightness of the chest, gives quiet and refreshing slumber, and does for the what no other remedy in the world will do — Witness the case of Henry Jackson, 13th street; William Bond, the well known Boston cracker baker, Brooklyn; Mr. Wilkinson, Hoboken; Mrs. Bell, Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 322 Pearl street; W. C. Gowan Woodstock, Ulster co; and Mrs. Archibald, 35 White st. RAISING OF BLOOD is effectually checked by this

cases might be related, where persons in the city have been short notice. given up and pronounced as past hope, who have been restored by this great remedy to the enjoyment of health. Mrs. Thoubourne, 352 Monroe street; Dennis Kelley, 26 Water street; Charles Roberts, 171 Canal street; Henry Lisbon, 199 Rivington street; and hundreds of others who have used the remedy can testify to the truth of the above

Beware of using only palliative remedies, they lull into apparent security, but the progress of the disease is unchecked, and death ensues. Resort at once to this great remedy, and you will not be disappointed in your hopes.
For sale at 106 Nassau street, New York. Also in Aurusta by J. E. LADD and EBEN FULLER. Mr. Ladd will supply agents to sell again.

The above Balsam can be procured of the agents in most of the towns and villages in Maine.

Extra Gold Top.

DR. JACKSON'S WILD CHERRY AND SAR-SAPARILLA COMPOUND. This beautifu preparation has established for itself a reputation not to be surpassed in this country, for the immediate production of the most healthful and delightful beverage ever yet dis-covered; it is also the cheapest and most efficacious compound for all impurities of the blood, sour stomach and dyspepsia, if persevered in; and is manufactured from the best sarsaparilla and wild cherry, and with great care compounded into a very rich syrup, which cannot fail to give agreeable satisfaction to all that may give it a trial. It is sold by grocers and druggists throughout the city and country, and is fast supplying the place of all other syrups now in the market; warranted to keep in any cli mate and in all sensons. For sale wholesale and retail at the office, No. 462 Washington st. near Hollis st. Boston. Also by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta, and H. J.

100 CASKS NAILS, just received an for sale b

Salt Rheum-Salt Rheum. R. SCHARLAND'S German Remedy is a positive and permanent cure for that loathsome and trouble-some disease, the Salt Rheum. Hundreds of those who for years have suffered extreme inconvenience, and who have been actually disgusted with themselves, because of the rough and scabby appearance of their hands, are now congratulating themselves because they have found a positive cure. Never despair. Try this; if it does not cure you shall have your money. For sale at 462 Washington street, corner of South Bennett street; DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta, and by all the principal druggists throughout the country.

MCALISTER'S All-healing Ointment, or the world's salve, for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery and Photographers Furnishing Depot:

WARDED the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to the weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover sts; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Peters-burg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vicille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church

He is the True Philanthropist,

WHO seeks to alleviate and relieve human suffering, whether the disease be physical or moral; and if any one in community is deserving of gratitude, it is he.—You may show your good feelings to such an one, as also your self respect and love of health—which surely are valuable possessions—by reading and diffusing the knowledge of and using JONES' DROPS for HUMORS, one of of and using JONES' DROPS for HUMORS, one of the best medicines that has ever been discovered for the cure of all eruptive diseases, and successful beyond a parallel, in the cure of Salt Rheum, Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire or Erysipelas, Leprosy or White Schrf, Tetter or Ringworm, Prairie Itch, and all humors, internal or external.

This medicine is recommended with perfect confidence for such affections, if only timely, patiently and perseveringly used. It is not a quack medicine, nor is it in any degree a humbug; but truly a remedy to he desired by all who are afflicted with any of the above named complaints, and a cure as certain as any curative in the hands of man. Will you not then, friends, who are suffering, avail yourselves of this remedy, and also benefit the proprietor, by using the means so plainly placed in your way?

For sale by J. E. Ladd, and Horace Waters, Augusta; H. J. Selden& Co. Hallowell; H. Smith & Co. Gardiner; William Dyer, Waterville; O. W. Washburn, Chim; A. H. Abbott, South China; and by many other agents in various towns in this and the adjoining States.

Augusta, Nov. 13, 1845.

White Lead.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Isaiah Emery 23, 1842, and recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book 143 page 458, to secure the payment of certain notes therein named—to wit: a certain piece of land situate in Augusta, on the east side of Kennebec river, being part of lot No. 42, and bounded as follows: beginning on the east erly shore of the mendow brook, (so called) in the north, erly line of land owned by Jarvis Lawson; thence running ensterly on said Lawson's northerly line to the eight red road; thence northerly on the westerly line of said eight red road to the land of John Cane; thence westerly by the southerly line of said Cane's land to said meadow brook. southerly line of said Cane's land to said meadow brook thence southerly by the ensterly shore of the brook to the bound begun at—containing fourteen acres more or less The condition of which mortgage has been broken, I there

ALEXANRER M BABCOCK

Attest-S. LANCASTER.
July 28, 1846.

Farm for Sale.

THE DR. SNELL FARM, so called, situate about one-third of a mile from Winthrop Village, on the road leading to Augusta, excepting about twenty acres of land and the buildings formerly occupied by the Doctor, is now for sale, and can be purchased at a great bargain. This farm contains about 100 acres of excellent land, with a first rate contains about 100 acres of excelent mad, with a first rate woodlot, and 350 productive and thrifty apple trees, near. ly all of which have been grafted and produce the best of fruit. The buildings consist of a house two stories high with an L; a cellar under the whole, completely floured

and cemented; a porch, hog-pen, barn 36 by 50 feet, stable
36 feet aquare, which has been built but one year, and a
cider-mill house with a mill in good repair, in which is
made annually a large amount of cider. fruit. The remainder is well adapted to pasturing or till

and partitioned with brick; also a cistern, quilt of brick

The above named lots together, constitute one noble farm, and are well located for two small ones. One or location premises and examine for yourself. W. Refer to Dr. Issachan Shell, Augusta. W. M. LADD.

THOMAS SNELL, Esq., U. PALMER EMERSON, Esq., Hallowell. CAPT. DANIEL MARSTON, Mt. Vernon EARL SHAW, Boston.

C. B. MORTON, East Boston. Winthrop, May, 1846.

Currier's Notice. THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently established himself at Winthrop Village, in the currying business. He will keep constantly on land all kinds of the best leather, such as heavy wax, kip, calf, boot and shoe linings and bind. Also ready made boots and shoes. All of which he offers for sale on the lowest terms, for cash or approved A. P. BATCHELDER N. B. Persons who want leather curried can have it done at my shop in the best manner, on reasonable terms. Winthrop, Feb. 23, 1846.

Lard Oil, Lard Oil. 400 GALLONS extra No. 1 Lard Oil, a very su-All in want of a good article are requested to call and examine it before purchasing.

COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

Augusta, June S. 10w24 Mo, 9 Bridge's Block EDWARD EENNO. . 18

GOLD and Brass Leaf and Copper Bronze, for sale low by COFREN & BLATCHFORD. Chairs and Looking Glasses.



Augusta, July 9, 1845. N. B. COFFINS of various sizes kept on band at

RUSSES .- A large assortment just received-also Abdominal Supporters, by 20 J. E. LADD

Gardiner Flour Mills.

THE " GARDINER MILLS" are now in one A ration, and the subscriber is ready to supply traders and families with FLOUR at the market price. These Mills having been built with all the latest improvements in machinery, for the express purpose of manufacturing FAMILY FLOUR, and the proprietors having procured a stock of prime GENESEE WHEAT, those who purchase this Flour may depend upon having a superior article.

Also, for sule at the Mills, FEED of different qualities. Nov. 14, 1845. W. M. VAUGHAN.

FOR SALE. THE "TITCOMB'S MILLS," situated about one mile from the Centre Village, Farmington, Me., are fiered for sale on the most liberal terms by the subscribers. The above property consists of a grist mill and saw mill, with an excellent water privilege; also four or five acres good tillage land. The grist mill has four runs of stones, and three bolts, (one of which is the Burr stone, with a superfine holt,) is in good repair, and has a fair run of custom. The saw mill is not surpassed by any in the county, for durability or share of custom. For further L. H. TITCOMB, Augusta, particulars inquire of A. TITCOMB, on the premises.

April 20, 1846.

Pain Killer! Pain Killer! LARGE LOT of the genuine article just received. A This is fast superceding all other articles for curing pains of the worst kind, such as headache, bruises, sores, &c., and in fact all pains of recent occurrence. Try it.— It is put up neatly in bottles, price from 12½ cents to \$1. For sale wholesale and retail by the agents, at No. 9, Bridge's Block, Augusta.

COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

Rockingham Mutual Fire Insurance Co., EXETER. N. H. THIS office continues to insure dwelling houses, barns, stores, and other buildings; also merchandize and personal property generally, at the usual rates. The amount of Premium Notes, constituting the capital of the

company, exceeds \$400,000.

No property considered hazardous is now insured by the Office, and no more than \$3000 is now taken in any one risk. By order of the directors.

JOS. P. DILLINGHAM, Agent. Augusta, Feb. 20, 1846.

DR. JOHNSON'S American anodyne liniment, lot sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. H. J. SELDEN & CO. wholesale and retail agents, Hallowell.

FOR SALE, a new iron-ax wagon, at a reduced price, by 30 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. Lard Oil. ARD OIL of first quality for sale by the barrel of H. J. SELDEN & CO. Hallowell, July 18.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the first Monday of Aug., A. D. 1846, within and for the Co. of Kennebec. A CERTAIN instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Seth Pitts, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented by the Executor therein named for Probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 1st Monday of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. W. EMMONS, Judge.

Attest: F. DAVIS, Register.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber, desirous of changing his line of business, offers his Farm for sale at a price to correspond with the times; this farm is aituated in Rumford, on the Androscogin River half a mile from the Falls, containing thirty-five acres of alluvial or intervale, under good improvement and cuts about twenty-five tons of hay, and about seventy acres of upland, of which a large part is covered with wood and some valuable timber; there is on the farm a small House, Porch, Barn, Corn Barn and Hog House, all in good repair; an Aqueduct from a never failing spring, supplies the house and barn with pure water; a small Orchard and other choice fruit trees in a bearing state. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. Terms easy and possession given immediately or next.